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CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA Reviews Mideast, U.S. Military Spending [Sharov, 24 May] CC 1

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Schmidt Visit, Bonn's Loyalty to Washington Viewed [Sakharov] A 1
Navy Secretary Lehman Hit for Anti-Soviet Hysteria [Tolkunov in PRAVDA] A 2
CIA Must 'Eat Its Words' on Oil Crisis Prediction [Kurdyumov in PRAVDA 21 May] A 2
Talks on Revising U.S.-Spanish Treaty Noted A 3
Briefs: Ukrainian, U.S. Friendship Societies A 3

NORTHEAST ASIA

Closeness, Strain in U.S.-Japanese Relations Seen C 1
Military Cooperation Rapped C 1
[Modenov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 19 May]
Recent Incidents Noted [Afonin] C 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Gapurov Attends Kampuchean Congress in Phnom Penh E 1
Burmese Listeners Warned of PRC Interference [Aleksandrov] E 1

EASTERN EUROPE

Olenichev Views Precongress Debate in Poland F 1
Polish Communists Cited on Dissidents, Solidarity [Mozgovoy in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 20 May] F 2
ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Criticism of Solidarity Cited [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 22 May] F 6
Olenichev on 'Hooliganism', Student Demonstrations F 7
'Counterrevolution Centers' in FRG Scored F 8
GDR's Honecker Stops in Khabarovsk on Way to Japan F 9

WESTERN EUROPE

Schmidt Statement 'Devoid of Constructive Spirit' G 1
Preliminary Vote Results in Cyprus Reported G 2
Romanov Confers With Saarinen in Leningrad [LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 15 May] G 2
Finnish Minister Interviewed on Trade Relations G 3
Delegation Leaves for Trade Talks in London G 3
Italian Envoy Presents Credentials to Kuznetsov G 4

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Continued Reportage on Visit by Jordan's Husayn H 1
More on Arrival H 1
Talks Begin H 1
Kremlin Dinner H 1
Brezhnev Dinner Speech H 2
King Husayn Speech H 3
Talks Held H 4
Talks Continue H 4
AR-RA'Y Carries Article on Soviet-Jordanian Ties H 5
[Timoshkin, 24 May]
Ilyushin on Mideast Issue, Jordan-USSR Relations H 7
[Amman AD-DUSTUR 24 May]
Moscow Raps Iranian Official's Anti-Soviet Policy [Sheftunov] H 9
Founding of Gulf Cooperation Council Reported H 10

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Soviet Shipment of Grain to Nicaragua Reported K 1
Castaneda Departs Moscow for Leningrad on 22 May K 1
Report on Demands of Bolivian Army Rebels Cited K 1
CPSU Delegation Studies Party Organizations in Cuba K 1
[PRAVDA 17 May]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Brezhnev Attends, Andropov Addresses KGB Meeting R 1
Kuznetsov Delivers Report to Republic Secretaries R 1

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Brezhnev Sends Greetings to Kalinin Symposium S 1
Tyumen Official on Increasing Drilling, New Fields S 1
[Bulgakov in TRUD 17 May]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Developments for 25-26 May T 1
25 May T 1
26 May T 1
CSA Stockraising Data for January-April 1981 T 1
[EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 20]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Soyuz T-4 Spacecraft Returns to Earth Safely U 1
Decorations Awarded U 2

PRAVDA REVIEWS MIDEAST, U.S. MILITARY SPENDING

LD261305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 81 p 4

[Valentin Sharov "International Review"]

[Text] Following a Tried and Tested Course

Socialism and peace are indivisible. This is confirmed by every major event in the life of the land of the soviets. This week one such event was the celebrations devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Georgian SSR and the Georgian Communist Party and the participation of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

His speech in Tbilisi attracted universal attention. People throughout the world are commenting with animation on the assessment given in the speech of the international situation, the most urgent problems concerning the situation in the Near East and the Persian Gulf and around Afghanistan and the development of events in Europe. Many foreign observers note the Soviet Union's good will and constructive attitude in its approach to these problems, as well as the weight of its warnings to the instigators of the arms race in Europe.

The foreign policy ideas of the 26th party congress are having their effect in clearing the way for a serious political dialogue on the main problems of war and peace. The major, bold initiatives put forward by the congress are plowing a deep furrow in world policy.

"We are in favor of active talks for the sake of improving international relations," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated in Tbilisi.

This position is fully shared by the socialist community states. This was again confirmed in a number of speeches by their leaders which were reported last week. It was also displayed by the exchange of opinions on international problems during the working visit to Moscow by L. Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Government. The sides noted the vital importance of further developing the struggle to implement the major new initiatives put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress aimed at strengthening peace, deepening detente and curbing the arms race.

The fraternal countries peoples are engaged in creative work for the sake of peace. A new chapter has been written in our peoples' space fraternity. The Soviet and Romanian Cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Dumitru Prunariu returned to earth after fruitful work on board the orbital complex.

This year is a special year in the socialist community's life. Routine communist party congresses have been held in a number of countries, summing up the results of work over the last 5 years and outlining targets for the next 5 years. The 18th MPRP Congress begins in a few days' time. Hundreds of the republic's collectives are reporting that they have kept their word, pledged in honor of the noteworthy event, and have fulfilled their 6-month plans. Vietnam's communists are preparing for their congress in a complex atmosphere. The republic's peaceful labor is constantly disrupted by the Chinese expansionists, who have now sharply exacerbated the situation on the SRV border. The Fourth Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Congress is also being convened in the coming days.

In order to fulfill large-scale plans and convert ideas into reality, our peoples need peace. The struggle to lessen the threat of war and curb the arms race has been and remains pivotal in the foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

A few days ago the Soviet press published a joint communique on the results of the official friendly visit to the USSR by Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Congolese Labor Party, president of the People's Republic of the Congo, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

This document, like the treaty on friendship between the USSR and the People's Republic of the Congo signed during the visit, vividly reflects our country's desire to consistently implement a course of developing ties with states liberated from the yoke of colonialism and consolidating the alliance of world socialism with the national liberation movement.

The official visit to the Soviet Union by Mexican Secretary of Foreign Relations J. Castaneda was marked by a friendly atmosphere. Soviet-Mexican relations are one of the most convincing examples of the fact that mutually advantageous ties can and must develop successfully between states with different social systems.

Where Does the Threat Come From?

A report came from New York on 19 May: In just a single day the U.S. military-industrial complex took a slice worth $800 million from the "Pentagon pie." Contracts for the production and delivery of sophisticated fighters, antitank missiles and so forth were obtained by the McDonnel-Douglas, Texas Instruments, Ford Motor and other corporations. And the teletype brings such news items from the main imperialist state every day.

Through inertia, bourgeois press organs argue that the new American administration's foreign policy program is "not yet established." But speeches by the U.S. President and other officials and various documents and concrete actions provide the basis for believing that in terms of its fundamental directions the American administration's course is set and is being implemented. Washington has mounted the "horse" of the arms race, and the aim of its dangerous gallop is to secure superiority in the military sphere and regain--as U.S. Vice President G. Bush stated again the other day in Washington--world leadership.

Hegemonist aspirations form the basis of all the Reagan administration's practical actions. In the United States undisputed priority is being given to building up military potential. The other day the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives approved a draft state budget for fiscal 1982 of $695.45 billion. The budget is of a clearly expressed military nature. The main item of expenditure is appropriations to the Pentagon, which total a record sum of $226.3 billion. At the same time expenditure on social needs is cut by $40 billion.

The United States plans to take the arms race into space. Last week the Washington POST reported that there are already plans for 11 flights by the space shuttle to put top secret satellites in orbit. During these flights the ships will carry exclusively a Pentagon payload. In the atmosphere of militarist hysteria U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger's statement sounds hypocritical--speaking on an NBC television program the other day, he said: We are looking for opportunities to reduce military expenditure literally every minute.

The United States is trying to involve its partners in the aggressive North Atlantic bloc, Japan and other countries in the dangerous course of undermining detente and whipping up the arms race. As recent events show, it has succeeded in obtaining substantial concessions from the allies in this respect. It was essentially under Washington's diktat that the documents were signed at the recent NATO Council session in Rome, which reasserted the bloc's well-known decision on the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe. The NATO plan is intended to help satisfy the Pentagon's excessive appetites. It is in no way in accordance with the interests of the Europeans' security. Questions of limiting and even reducing nuclear missile arms in Europe on the basis of observing the principle of equality can and must be resolved by means of talks. The USSR is ready for these talks; it is up to Washington.

The FRG leaders are amazingly persistent in their desire to deploy the new U.S. medium-range missiles on their territory. Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt once said that Europe cannot be defended with nuclear weapons, it can only be destroyed. But how different his present position is from his stance a few years ago! How does one explain the FRG leaders' stubborn wish to turn their country into a launching pad for U.S. nuclear missiles? Is it not that they see this as a possible way of winning greater influence in Western Europe, in NATO, in determining nuclear and other strategy within the bloc framework? Is it not a manifestation of the Bundeswehr generals' old dream of "gaining access" to nuclear weapons one way or another? The chancellor's U.S. visit did not clarify these matters, nor did it disperse the fog engulfing the U.S. position vis-a-vis talks on limiting and reducing nuclear missiles in Europe. But one can quite clearly discern in the joint statement on the results of the visit, published in Washington, the two main NATO partners' aim consisting in the unconditional deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles in the FRG and some other bloc countries. This is against the interests of security in Europe.

The British ruling circles are displaying loyalty to their militarist commitments. The British public is increasingly demanding that the country's military burden be eased. But the defense debate which took place last week in the British House of Commons demonstrated that M. Thatcher's government categorically rejects the very idea of reducing the military budget, which has reached the record level of 12.25 billion pounds sterling in 1981. Militarist records are commonplace in Britain today. The proportion of the country's GNP set aside for military purposes is higher than that of any of the NATO partners apart from the United States.

Time is revealing more and more clearly in the policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism adventurism and readiness to risk mankind's vital interests for the sake of narrow, selfish aims. But imperialism is not determining the course of world events. It has the socialist community and progressive forces all over the world to contend with.

We are witnessing a mighty upsurge in the mass antiwar movement. At the present time there is a growing people's struggle in West European countries against the deployment of the new U.S. missiles and for the commencement of talks with the Soviet Union as soon as possible. More and more people are coming to realize that the policy of shunning talks and banking on military forces is against commonsense.

Some 800,000 FRG citizens signed an appeal against the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe and 75,000 Danes signed an appeal against the building of U.S. arms and ammunition depots in the country. The Sofia international meeting-dialogue "For Detente Peace and Social Progress" made a great impact. Millions of people all over the world are coming out against the threat of nuclear war. This is a powerful movement--an important obstacle in the way of those who are jeopardizing peace.

Adding Fuel to the Fire

The Lebanese situation is alarming. Israeli heavy artillery is shelling Lebanese cities. Dozens of peaceful inhabitants have been killed or wounded. In South Lebanon Israeli armored units have formed a strike force. "There is a limit to our patience," Israeli Foreign Minister Y. Shamir said, issuing a brazen threat to Syria and Lebanon.

The events in the Near East region are cruel, tragic and dangerous. Can one turn a blind eye to the suffering of millions of Palestinians and their lack of rights?

Can one remain indifferent to the fate of Lebanon, which is literally being bled white and torn apart by the Israeli military? One hasty step and the military conflagration may engulf the entire Near East region. And who knows how far the sparks of the conflagration will fly.

The Soviet press, including PRAVDA, has written in detail about the causes, the deep roots of the present exacerbation of an already explosive situation. I will say only that Israel is backed by the United States. In its quest for a dominant position in the Near East Washington uses Zionism and reaction to undermine progressive regimes, split the Arab world and dictate to peoples who want to rule their own destinies. By giving Israel modern weapons the United States incites it to new aggressive actions. That is what happened on this occasion.

Tel Aviv's excuse for its new bout of aggression was Syria's deployment of a few batteries of antiaircraft missiles in Lebanon whose purpose was to safeguard Syrian forces, stationed in Lebanon beneath the flag of the Arab League, against Israeli air raids. And American imperialism took advantage of the situation. Under cover of the widely publicized "peace" mission by P. Habib, President R. Reagan's special representative, a powerful U.S. military strike force was assembled in the east Mediterranean. Two aircraft carrier formations and a helicopter carrier with 1,500 marines on board are sailing off the Lebanese coast.

However, the dangerous new provocation by Israel and the United States encountered powerful resistance from the Arab peoples. Many countries in the area declared resolute support for Syria. Peace-loving, progressive forces all over the world took its side.

The Near East events also attracted attention in Beijing. In the initial period Chinese propaganda talked hypocritically about the "superpowers'" conflict of interests but it soon began to erect verbal camouflage and align itself with imperialism. Items in the paper RENMIN RIBAO are indicative in this respect. It views the Lebanese crisis solely through the prism of malicious anti-Sovietism, churning out absurd fabrications about an "attempt by the USSR to get back into the Near East and take revenge." The paper is determined to relieve Israel and the United States of responsibility for exacerbating the situation, calling all who think otherwise slanderers. Pursuing its anti-Soviet logic, Beijing also opposes the convening of an international conference on the Near East.

There is a definite law-governed pattern in the Chinese leaders' behavior in the international arena. In dangerous conflict situations they do not side with the progressive and peace-loving forces but, on the contrary, oppose the peoples' vital interests, they are currently on the side of those who would bring the peoples of Indochina and Afghanistan to their knees, who are threatening Cuba and interfering in Poland's internal affairs, who are cranking up the arms race and preparing for a new nuclear war. The aim of Chinese foreign policy is to exacerbate the international situation, and it is aligning itself with imperialism's course.

It is not surprising that during the acute crisis in the Near East Beijing is among those who are adding fuel to the fire.

As for the Soviet Union, its position is well known. It was clearly stated at the 26th CPSU Congress. The USSR put forward a proposal which provides a good opportunity for working together to stabilize the Near East situation. This means convening an international conference on the question. The Soviet Union's initiative met with a wide and positive response in the Arab countries and in many other states.

SCHMIDT VISIT, BONN'S LOYALTY TO WASHINGTON VIEWED

DW261255 Moscow in German to Germany 1643 GMT 25 May 81

[Valentin Sakharov commentary: "Bonn in the Sling of Loyalty to Washington"]

[Text] Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. When President Reagan stepped to the microphones for delivering a speech to welcome the guest from Bonn he included in his friendly words formulations as well, which, barely hidden, also made clear demands on the Bonn partner, namely calling for loyalty and performance in the warding off of the Soviet threat and for support for a strong America.

In his response the FRG chancellor confirmed that he for one was opened not only to the new tone in Wwshington but also to the new world-political self-awareness of the powerful United States. In their joint statement the President and the Federal chancellor then stressed above all that they were agreed on their two countries' forming a community of fate. And in their final remarks after the meeting the two politicians assured that they had achieved full unanimity on all substantial issues.

In the 3 and 1/2 hours of consultations at the White House a key role was played by NATO's so-called dual decision of December 1979. In the joint statement the U.S. President and the Federal chancellor stressed their determination for implementing this decision.

Well, it is generally well known that not only those politicians, who demand military superiority over the Soviet Union, have gained the upper hand in Washington, but also that this demand for superiority has virtually been raised to a state doctrine. Part of this doctrine is the planned stationing of roughly 600 Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe, mainly in the FRG.

Whereas Washington time and again stresses its aim for military superiority, official Bonn, and there it is above all Messrs Schmidt and Genscher, speaks of balance. It is obvious that the demand for balance and the demand for military superiority are not in keeping. Have President Reagan and Chancellor Schmidt actually reconciled their conflicting concepts? The aforementioned contradiction evaporates if one visualizes the following: The aforementioned conflicting contradiction in reality is nothing but sham contradiction, for though official Bonn time and again evokes the idea of a balance--it now and then even talks about its desire for a balance on an as low as possible level--all this is merely accompanying the continuous rearmament, also in the last decade. Bonn's promise to strive for a balance on a lower level exists on paper only. It cannot be said that the FRG Government has ever reacted in a constructive manner to any of the many disarmament initiatives of the socialist countries.

This Friday, Leonid Brezhnev has stated that the Soviet Union does not believe in peace based on mutual deterrence and that the Soviet Union prefers peace in which the armament levels become always lower, while the dimensions and quality of cooperation in all fields are being enhanced and improved. In this, Leonid Brezhnev reiterated the Soviet Union's readiness for negotiations on a reduction of the nuclear missile systems in Europe on the basis of an equilibrium of forces.

If high-ranking politicians in Bonn during the last few days, in particular after the programming of a community of fate with the United States, disregard the Soviet proposals related to a moratorium on the stationing of medium-range weapons in Europe and ensuing negotiations for the limitation and reduction of medium-range arsenals in East and West, then it becomes obvious that official Bonn now as before puts its stakes on rearmament. If the Bonn Cabinet and the coalition parties it is borne by are conjuring up the danger of a Soviet threat also in the Bundestag--individually or united--then they are trying to camouflage the real and sole danger, namely the danger resulting for the Federal Republic of Germany from the implementation of NATO's counterarming decision and from its support to a strong America. Must Bonn actually act against the will of the people by all means?

NAVY SECRETARY LEHMAN HIT FOR ANTI-SOVIET HYSTERIA

LD270222 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0110 GMT 27 May 81

[Text of 27 May PRAVDA rejoinder by Andrey Tolkunov: "On Militarist Waves"]

[Text] Moscow, 27 May (TASS)--If prizes were given in official Washington for leading the competition to kindle anti-Soviet hysteria, then today it probably would be won by John Lehman, secretary of the navy.

Speaking at a dinner arranged in his honor by the New York TIMES editorial board, this figure swore publicly to exert all efforts to ensure that the American naval forces gain incontrovertible superiority over the Soviet ones. What for? This was his reply: "It is essential to turn the Soviets into an isolated island so that we can have the rest of the world."

The excited speaker is so tossed about on militarist waves that he intends to "lock" the Soviet Navy in the Baltic, Barents, Okhotsk and Black Seas--and not let it go any further! Precisely for the sake of achieving this goal, declared the secretary, another 150 warships will be built in the coming years.

It is difficult not to recall the saying: It looks easy on paper.... In reality, however, this gentleman has so far achieved only one goal. He was shown from whom comes the real threat to peace--from the American military.

CIA MUST 'EAT ITS WORDS' ON OIL CRISIS PREDICTION

LD270821 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 81 p 5

[Correspondent N. Kurdyumov "Rejoinder": "They Have Eaten Their Words"]

[Text] Washington, 20 May--As is known, for a number of years the CIA has been predicting the inevitability of an "oil crisis" in the Soviet Union and suddenly, as they say in America, it has had to eat its own words. As the New York TIMES reports, intelligence department experts now believe that in the eighties the Soviet Union will still be in a position to satisfy its own energy needs without resorting to importing oil.

The declaration is significant in many ways. Back in 1977 the CIA, citing an analysis by experts, launched a provocative "canard" about an inevitable reduction in oil extraction in the Soviet Union at the start of the eighties. Citing this information, U.S. strategists and propaganda over a number of years became highly skilled in their inventions about the USSR's transformation into a major oil importer, and measuring everything by their own predatory imperialist yardstick, composed all kinds of malicious versions of the "Soviet threat" to seize the oil riches in the Near and Middle East.

Moreover, following the Carter administration, which proclaimed as the basis of its expansionist policy in the Near and Middle East and also in the Persian Gulf region the so-called doctrine of defense of the "vital interests" of the United States (of the American oil monopolies, that is), this notorious CIA myth about the Soviet threat was seized upon with enthusiasm by the new administration.

Now, after the self-exposure of the CIA fabrication, the question which inevitably arises is: To what new inventions and maneuvers will Washington figures resort in order to justify their imperialist policy?

TALKS ON REVISING U.S.-SPANISH TREATY NOTED

LD261246 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Madrid, 26 May, TASS--Talks on the revision of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Spain and the United States are opening today. The two sides have to work out a new accord to replace the current one which expires in September.

Signed in 1953, this treaty was regarded by the United States from its very inception as an effective tool for drawing Spain into NATO. Succumbing to United States pressure, the Spanish Government, headed by Leopoldo Calfo Sotelo, announced its intention to file an official application for membership in the North Atlantic bloc before the end of this year, regarding the extension of the treaty as a "step" along the road to NATO and as a means of persuading public opinion of the "necessity" of such a step.

The Communist Party of Spain and the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, the leading opposition organisations of the country, are against the Atlantic plans of the ruling quarters. They emphasize that NATO membership will be a threat to the national sovereignty of Spain and will inflict irreparable damage to the security of the country.

With the object of accelerating Spain's joining the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, the United States once again was exerting undisguised pressure during the recent visit to Madrid of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. He clearly hinted that the United States would support Spain's integration with NATO. Haig also laid emphasis on Washington's desire to continue using its bases on Spanish territory.

Bearing in mind the favorable strategic location of Spain, the United States is going to use its bases in the country as "staging posts" for lifting units of the Rapid Deployment Force to hot spots of the world, especially in the Middle East and in Africa.

BRIEFS

UKRAINIAN, U.S. FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES--Vasliy Osnach, chairman of the Ukrainian Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Presidium today received Allan Thompson, executive director of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. The guest was briefed on the society's work and its plans for the further broadening of relations with progressive organizations of the world. It was noted during the meeting that despite the noticeable aggravation of the international situation, the Ukrainian Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship managed to preserve friendly contacts and that they will never spare any efforts in order to strengthen them. This corresponds with the interests of the Soviet and American peoples and of all peoples of the world. [Text] [Kiev in Ukrainian to North America 2100 GMT 23 Apr 81 LD]

CLOSENESS, STRAIN IN U.S.-JAPANESE RELATIONS SEEN

Military Cooperation Rapped

ID270837 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 May 81 p 3

[Candidate of Historical Sciences S. Modenov article: "In the Role of Underling: The Dangerous Nature of Japanese-American Military Cooperation"]

[Excerpts] Unlike Washington's West European allies, which within the framework of the so-called "Atlantic solidarity" at least verbally declare that they retain freedom of action for the purpose of defending of their own national interests, Japan has never tried and is not trying to take even that step. Blind pursuit of the United States, sensitive reaction to any changes in Washington's foreign policy course and the readiness to place its country at the service of American imperialism's aggressive aims have always distinguished the policy of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

The high degree of dependence of Japanese foreign policy on the line followed by Washington's had led in our day to the situation whereby the turn in the U.S. course toward wrecking detente, whipping up tension in international relations and spurring on the headlong arms race has had an effect on Japan's foreign policy course. As was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, negative features in that course--the playing up to Washington's and Beijing's dangerous plans and the trend toward militarization--are intensifying.

What are the main directions in which Japanese-American cooperation is now developing?

The American administration is now displaying an increasingly persistent desire to involve its "junior partner" in the implementation of U.S. aggressive policy in the Pacific and Southeast Asia regions. Since the American Armed Forces buildup in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf zone led to the redeployment there of a section of the U.S. naval forces from the Pacific, the Pentagon is stepping up pressure on Japan in the hope of transferring to the Self-Defense Forces some of the functions of its own 7th Fleet and creating a powerful American-Japanese military strike force in the region. In particular, American strategists calculate that Japan will become involved in patrolling ocean communications, sharply expand its antisubmarine facilities and launch active preparations for blockading Far East straits in the event of an "emergency."

These Pentagon demands meet with complete understanding in Tokyo. Addressing the Diet recently, J. Omura, chief of the Japanese Defense Agency, stated outright that "Japan could incorporate in its defense sphere the zone between Hawaii and the Philippines" and that allegedly this "will not be contrary to its Constitution." The newspaper AKAHATA reported that the Japanese Defense Agency has already elaborated a plan for the construction of a submarine detection base in the north of Kyushu Island, as one measure for blocking three straits--the Korea Strait, the Tsugaru Strait and La Perouse Strait. Resources have been allocated for the construction of new bases on Iwo Jima in the Pacific, which will have the function of monitoring ocean communications. Japan's naval forces are also being hurriedly equipped with sophisticated ships and anti-submarine facilities. Thus March saw the completion, in Japanese shipyards, of the construction of the 5,200-ton helicopter carrier Kurama and of the Ishikari, the Japanese navy's first missile destroyer, armed with eight Harpoon ship-to-ship missiles.

More and more reports are appearing in the foreign press to the effect that the Pentagon is trying to turn Japan into a nuclear bridgehead in the Far East and to use American military bases there for the deployment of units belonging to the Rapid Deployment Force. According to reports from Japanese progressive forces, special U.S. Air Force and Marine units equipped for nuclear war are already deployed at the Iwakuni Base.

The two countries' military departments are devoting great attention to rehearsing collaboration between various categories of troops and staffs of the U.S. and Japanese armed forces. As has been announced in Tokyo, from 1981 joint Japanese-American military exercises will be held on a regular basis, and a special item of expenditure in the Japanese budget is envisaged to this end.

The Japanese-U.S. military alliance, the newspaper AKAHATA wrote, is strengthening its aggressive orientation. Things are moving toward the point where legislative measures could be adopted on the basis of this alliance forcing Japan, even if not subjected to attack, to enter a war begun by the United States in Europe or the Near East.

Japanese-American relations are a complex interweaving of close military-political ties and growing trade and economic contradictions. In conditions where Japan is increasingly playing the part of economic rival to the United States, Washington is striving with increasing persistence to foist on it an additional burden of military expenditure in the hope that this will undermine the competitiveness of the Land of the Rising Sun, and, second, will help to involve the "junior partner" still more deeply in its own military adventures.

This was shown particularly clearly during the Japanese-American summit in Washington in early May. According to a U.S. State Department spokesman, military questions occupied the "chief place" at the talks between President R. Reagan and Prime Minister Z. Suzuki. Here the American President literally demanded an increase in Japan's military preparations, while the head of the Japanese Cabinet gave his consent. Immediately after the publication of the joint communique on the results of Z. Suzuki's visit, the Japanese press sharply criticized its content. "Japan," the newspaper YOMIURI wrote, "has embarked openly on a military path." According to the newspaper MAINICHI, even in Japanese Foreign Ministry circles the results of the talks were assessed as showing government readiness to "take on additional military commitments in the Far East."

The militarization of Japan and the ruling circles' course of turning the country into a participant in U.S. aggressive preparations and into a nuclear arsenal for the Pentagon are meeting with a sharply negative attitude among Japanese democratic circles and among far-sighted politicians and representatives of the business world. Well aware that this dangerous and slippery path could bring the country to the brink of disaster, the broad masses of the Japanese people demand a revision of the government's foreign policy and the abandonment of the one-sided orientation toward Washington.

Recent Incidents Noted

OW270641 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 26 May 81

[Yuriy Afonin: "Strained U.S.-Japanese Relations and Conclusions That Can Be Drawn From Them"]

[Excerpts] Until only recently the relationship between Japan and the United States was described as being in smooth waters and well coordinated. However, developments have shown that some uncoordinated questions had been hidden behind the fever called Japan-U.S. harmony. Various recent developments have not only brought these questions to light but have also displayed their acuteness in a most dramatic form. A rough count of the questions which have suddenly come to the fore in the area of Japanese-U.S. relations shows that not all is going smoothly in that area.

A U.S., atomic-powered submarine's hit and run against the Nissho-Maru; the voluntary restraint in automobile exports to the United States which Washington imposed on Japan; a conflict of views within the Japanese Government over the interpretation of the word "alliance" used in the Japan-U.S. joint communique; Foreign minister Ito's resignation as its consequence; damage done to Japanese fishermen by U.S. warships in a U.S.-Japanese joint naval exercise conducted in the Sea of Japan; Secretary of State Haig's cancellation of his scheduled visit to Japan which now compels him to meet with Foreign Minister Sonoda in Manila instead--all these developments clearly show that Japanese-U.S. relations have lately become complex, if not strained.

The relationship between Japan and the United States is indeed a bilateral question but it is not exclusive to the two countries. This is because in many ways it touches on international questions, particularly the destiny of peace. Other countries cannot remain indifferent to which direction Japan takes. For example, Japan's out and out lean-to-one-side policy favoring the United States has undoubtedly caused considerable damage to Soviet-Japanese relations. As a matter of fact, Japan imposed unilateral and artificial restrictions on its exchange with the Soviet Union in the political, economic and other areas last year. How this policy lacked foresight stands out in relief today when the Japanese-U.S. relationship is becoming complex.

Only a few years ago, people in Japan frequently talked about the need for Japan to pursue a so-called omnidirectional foreign policy, a policy which calls for developing normal relations with all countries. The term omnidirectional foreign policy appears to be making a comeback at the Japanese Foreign Ministry these days.

At his 20 May press conference, Prime Minister Suzuki again mentioned the need and desirability of holding dialogue with the Soviet Union. This merits attention. Time will show to what extent remarks of this sort reflect the actual policy pursued by the Japanese Government.

The problem is that, since there are too many artificial obstacles laid in the way of developing Soviet-Japanese relations, a concrete, actual action--not a mere statement--is needed to remove them. This also applies to economic relations and political exchanges between the two countries. The decision of the Japanese Government to put off a visit to Japan by a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet in January last year can be cited as an example.

The present complex international situation makes it incumbent upon all countries to deal with international questions in such a way as to make their acts contribute to the easing of tension--not its deterioration--and to the strengthening of world peace. The development of good-neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Japan will, no doubt, promote the strengthening of positive tendencies in the present international relations.

Speaking of the Soviet Union, it is ready to render service to this end, and the 26th CPSU Congress, held in February this year, reconfirmed this.

GAPUROV ATTENDS KAMPUCHEAN CONGRESS IN PHNOM PENH

LD261116 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 26 May, TASS--The Fourth Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea was opened here today. It will discuss the political report of the Central Committee and the program for the country's economic development and will adopt the new party rules.

Chea Sim, member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, opening the congress, said that allegiance to the ideals of socialism, solidarity with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community was the main factor of the victories of the Kampuchean people.

The delegation of the CPSU, headed by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, M.G. Gapurov, attends the congress together with delegations from communist, workers' and people's democratic parties.

Pen Sovan, first secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, delivered the report of the party's Central Committee.

BURMESE LISTENERS WARNED OF PRC INTERFERENCE

BK221332 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1030 GMT 22 May 81

[Anatoliy Aleksandrov commentary: "An Unreliable Border"]

[Text] With their guns blazing, insurgents emerged from the jungle and quickly reduced a small village--which had been a peaceful and beautiful place a few hours before--into a pile of ashes. The village was called (Koh Sa Mee) and is located in the northern Shan State. What are the reasons for this atrocious behavior? The insurgent groups active along the Burmese-Chinese border were responsible for the attack on this village.

Burmese newspapers often report on these sad events which are said to be carried out to replenish supplies and kill and torture those active in village affairs. These insurgents want to establish their influence in the northeastern part of Burma through the use of force. For many years, they have been terrorizing the local people under the pretext of the liberation cause. They have been obstructing the country's normal functioning. Despite this, Rangoon has been politically flexible and attempted to attain internal peace through various means on more than one occasion. For instance, an amnesty was declared last year, and over 2,000 Burmese nationals, who were members of the enemy gangs, either by their own choice or for other reasons, welcomed and responded to the goodwill of the government.

After the expiration of the period of amnesty, the Burmese Government took another step forward when an opportunity arose for talks with the insurgent leaders. In his speech at the recent plenary session of the Burmese Socialist Program Party Central Committee, President U Ne Win disclosed that government representatives had met and held talks with representatives of Thakin Ba Thein Tin [chairman of the Central Committee of the Burmese Communist Party]. However, the conditions put forward by the insurgent leaders were unacceptable to the extent that the government decided to terminate the talks with them forever.

One of the conditions advanced was to allow the armed insurgent forces, which have been robbing and looting the people who live peacefully in northern Burma, to continue to exist. It is clear that this was not the way to do away with the threat to national peace created by the anti-government forces.

The insurgents have been attempting to divide Burma for years, and the recent talks indicate that they still have not abandoned this goal. Another condition forwarded by them was to continue to allow border areas, where they have their bases, to remain under their control. It is worth noting that they included the question of the border areas in the talks, for it seems that the border area with China is crucial to the insurgents' existence. The insurgents, who betray and fight against Burma, can exist and flourish only with external assistance. The Indian weekly journal NEW WEEK recently wrote that the Burmese leaders have enough evidence to prove that the insurgents are armed with Chinese weapons, including artillery; that China provides them with food and supplies as well as military advisers; and that Chinese military personnel have accompanied the insurgents in clashes with government forces.

This last point is worth noting in the light of the Beijing leaders' declarations that they have not sent a single soldier abroad. It should also be recalled that in 1956 China forcefully attempted to include 170,000 square km of Burmese territory--one fourth of the whole of Burma's land area--as Chinese territory. It should also be mentioned that the military activities of the insurgents in Burma are directed by the commander of the Kunming Military Region in China. These points are important when viewed in connection with Beijing's territorial claims on Burma.

Even though the border issues between the two countries were the subject of consultations at the beginning of the 1960's, Chinese maps continue to show some parts of Burmese territory as historically belonging to China. For example, a manual published in English called "Facts on China" makes such references.

Political observers in Asia cannot balance such expansionist claims and such open interference in the internal affairs of Burma and with the agreements on the relations between Burma and China, particularly the friendship and nonaggression pact signed in 1960. Despite the Chinese Government's attempt to explain their words and actions, they cannot deceive anyone. This is because the border line which divides Burma and China geographically has been an unreliable factor for the Burmese people for many years.

OLENICHEV VIEWS PRECONGRESS DEBATE IN POLAND

LD261800 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Less than 2 months are left before the beginning of the Ninth Extraordinary Congress of Poland's United Workers' Party. The proximity of this event is felt by the spread of public discussions involving not only party members but also all sections of the Polish society. Our Warsaw correspondent Viktor Olenichev has this to say:

The news media are giving extensive coverage to the debate. KURIER POLSKI, a publication of the Democratic Party, feels this is because the Polish United Workers' Party plays a leading part in Poland's political life and also because it has been bearing on its shoulders for almost 40 years the responsibility for the fate of the country. The Polish communists are well aware of the measure of responsibility under the present circumstances.

In an interview given for the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU, miner (Piotr Leszczynski) of the Siemianowice mine points out that after a period of temporary difficulties many party organizations have found their place and have realized their role not only in the party structure but in the life of the society as a whole. The Polish communists are determined to draw lessons from the errors made in the seventies and work out at the congress a program that would bring together all the patriotic elements and lead the country on to the road of stabilization. Hence a wide range of issues taken up by the precongress discussion; they include questions connected with the functioning of the party, that is the promotion of democratic principles inside the party ranks, and the consolidation of these ranks on the basis of Marxism-Leninism.

The need is also stressed for denouncing those who fail to keep up with the requirements of the time, who try to make the party turn back, or want to disarm the party ideologically, using demagogic slogans, and turn it into a sort of discussion club.

A recent meeting in Warsaw of party secretaries of major industrial enterprises stressed that such tendencies must be checked. Naturally, economic problems feature prominently in the precongress debates. It's evident that the poorly functioning economic system should be put right if the country is to pull out of the crisis. The economic difficulties have had their noticeable bearing on the domestic market, on goods supplies and actually on every Polish family.

How to get out of the difficult situation in the shortest time possible and with what means? This is a question that requires analysis and discussion, yet time is pressing. Members of the United Polish Party feel that the decisions are needed already today, since no noticeable improvements have been achieved so far in the work of national industry. If events will continue taking the present turn, the country will face an almost 14 percent drop in the national income this year.

Apart from internal aspects, the condition of the Polish economy has an important external aspect to it. As Stefan Olszowski, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, told a meeting in Krakow, Poland's credibility is at stake as an economic partner, its international repute, its commitments to other countries, including its closest neighbors--socialist countries.

Presently, the desire has become obvious of certain elements to take advantage of the current crisis and revise Poland's postwar history. This is being done on various pretexts, including the so-called need to return to national traditions and renew the country. The Polish communists qualify such attempts as an attack on socialism and on obvious accomplishments that the country has secured over the years of people's government.

POLISH COMMUNISTS CITED ON DISSIDENTS, SOLIDARITY

LD261113 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 May 81 p 5

[Special correspondent A. Mozgovoy report datelined "Warsaw-Krakow-Moscow": on the Banks of the Vistula"]

[Text] Rendevous With Warsaw

Another encounter with Warsaw--so it was not for nothing that I threw a coin into the fast-flowing Vistula during my last visit....

Real spring arrived in the city in late March: The buds on the trees opened, revealing the first leaves, lawns were showing green and some places in the flowerbeds were already bright with crocuses. You would think that everyone ought to have been in a mood of spring elation and joy. But you rarely saw anybody smiling. Anxiety and tiredness were what could be read on faces.

"The country is exhausted, "said Stanislaw Kislicki, with whom I got into conversation on a bus. "I am an old man and I have been through a lot in my time: both war and devastation....Then came peace. And everything we have achieved--and we have achieved a considerable amount--is connected with the building of socialism on Polish soil. I constantly wonder just what the hotheads calling for strikes are thinking of? Who do they want to strike against? Against the workers themselves, against all who are seeking to ensure that the country surmounts the crisis. After all, any sober-minded person can see that strikes are not the way to get more goods onto store shelves. We are tired of anarchy and uncertainty. It is high time this was all ended."

Stanislaw Kislicki's opinion is shared by many people in Poland. The television and radio committee center for the study of public opinion carried out a poll of the population. The overwhelming majority of those polled--93 percent--were in favor of the restoration of a normal rhythm of life. As is well known, the Solidarity trade union association's strike planned for 31 March was canceled. All Poland breathed a sigh of relief at that.

But it is too soon to say that the cancelation of the strike resulted in a normalization. Antisocialist and openly counterrevolutionary elements are continuing their attempts to aggravate the situation once again. "Each day facts emerge which show the increasing threat from the antisocialist forces, which have formed a bloc," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI stresses. "This 'front' includes everyone who has gambled on fighting against the people's power and is seeking to win power for himself."

Just what is the counterrevolutionary "front"?

"...And in Hard Currency, Of Course"

The first violin in the counterrevolutionary orchestra is played by a grouping called the Social Self-Defense Committee-- KSS (Its former name was KOR [Workers' Defense Committee]).

"the creation of KOR was sanctioned by Western special services in fall 1975," recounts Janusz Kolczynski, deputy director of the PZPR Central Committee Ideoeducation Work Department. "An assemblage of dissident groupings from the socialist countries was held in Geneva then. The transatlantic masters demanded that anticommunist activity be stepped up and promised generous aid in the shape of money and subversive materials. KOR was headed by Jacek Kuron."

[Question] What sort of person is he?

[Answer] I made his acquaintance in the early fifties, when we were working at the Socialist Youth Union Warsaw committee. Even then he was notable for his vanity and overweening ambition.

Kuron cobbled together a "Union of Young Rebels," Trotskiyist in tendency. Then he thrust himself forward as mentor of one of the Polish Scout Union organizations. He intended to train children aged 12-15 as a kind of personal guard that would later obediently put his "theories" into practice. These "pedagogical exercises" of Kuron's were noticed. He was expelled from the PZPR for antiparty and factional activity.

However, Kuron did not come to his senses. In 1965, with Karol Modzelewski, he wrote a so-called "political manifesto" which, under cover of pseudorevolutionary phrases, pursued ideas aimed at undermining the socialist system. After the Geneva dissident rally, Kuron and those who shared his views chose a different orientation: In 1976 they formed a organization with the pretentious title of Workers' Defense Committee. Of course, none of the KOR members were workers. KOR was later renamed the Social Self-Defense Committee.

Out of tactical considerations, the KSS-KOR leader began to declare that they were not opposed to socialism, but merely in favor of its "improvement." In the process Kuron and his entourage studiously avoided and continue to avoid talking about the class structure of the social system they propose, about the forms of ownership and about the class machinery of power. This is deliberate, since KOR concepts have nothing in common with socialism. They are aimed at one thing--gradually restoring the capitalist system.

Doing their utmost to exaggerate the individual cases of the distortion of the principles and practice of building socialism in Poland, the KOR-ites stepped up their anticommunist propaganda campaign. Underground--to a considerable extent using money from abroad--they published and circulated inflammatory leaflets and the journal ROBOTNIK. At the same time KSS-KOR cadres and activists were trained in the so-called "flying universities" and "debating clubs." Eventually counterrevolutionary elements managed to infiltrate among the workers, and later the Solidarity trade union association, in which the KOR-ites occupied posts as leading experts. Kuron and company steered a course toward transforming the trade union into an antisocialist-type political organization. "The opposition must turn economic demands into political demands," Kuron declares. "Step by step we must wrest various spheres of socioeconomic life from the influence of the party-state apparatus." Step by step!--that is how the tactics of "creeping" counterrevolution are formulated. What about the strategy? "It is a case of destroying the existing power structures," Kuron--again--revealed in a speech in the Krakow concert hall.

The stabilization of the situation in Poland in no way suits the KOR-ites. That is why they are rocking the boat in an attempt to sink it. They themselves hope to swim to safety, seize power and eventually implement their schemes.

The United States and the other NATO states, their special services and their mass media are still interfering in the country's internal affairs, using blackmail and provocations. Thus, speculating on the situation in Poland, Springer's publications, which have close connections with the CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union], have actually suggested "recovering" or "leasing" Polish Pomerania and Silesia. In Gdansk and other cities there have appeared leaflets produced by the Oder-Neisse Action and League of Owners of Eastern German Lands revanchist organizations; the writers offer Solidarity additional aid. Large handouts of money and other material assistance are still being ferried to KOR and its activists in Solidarity through various channels.

The counterrevolutionaries make no secret of whose interests they are acting in, and openly point to the West. "I am paid a considerable amount," Kuron boasts, "in hard currency, of course." The "spider people," as one Polish newspaper called them, are trying to sell their motherland lock, stock and barrel for 30 pieces of silver.

In the Web

A certain section of the Solidarity leadership finds itself in the KOR-ites' web. Extremist elements in the trade union association recently again put forward political demands, in particular for an end to judicial investigations "for political reasons" and full Solidarity access to the mass media.

According to its regulations, Solidarity is not entitled to engage in political activity. Nonetheless, let us consider these demands.

Solidarity publishes its own newspapers and magazines and the country is literally inundated with the trade union association's leaflets. Consequently it is not a question of freedom of speech but of the abolition of such freedom and the complete subjugation of the mass media by KSS-KOR "experts."

Now for the judicial investigations "f[illegible]olitical reasons." Here too the antisocialist elements' aims emerge pretty clearly. They are demanding the release from arrest of L. Moczulski and other leaders of the so-called Confederation for an Independent Poland (KPN)--an extreme reactionary grouping or, as its creators themselves call it, the "first opposition party in Poland." KPN calls for the armed overthrow of the existing system and the establishment in the country of a profascist-type totalitarian regime. The KOR-ites' touching concern for the KPN "white guards" is dictated, on the one hand, by a desire to unite all socialism's opponents under a common banner and, on the other, by fears that they will sooner or later find themselves in the dock and suffer the punishment they deserve.

The counterrevolutionary forces that have infiltrated Solidarity leading elements are constantly pushing the trade union association into an adventurist course aimed at seizing power and changing the existing socialist system. The trade union's recently-published "program document" is literally larded with KOR concepts and ideas. It contains threats to resort to strikes that would damage the "state apparatus". As is well known, these strikes above all cause tremendous harm to the Polish working people. The massive interruptions in work have aggravated the economic difficulties of both the country as a whole and each Pole. Suffice it to say that industrial output in the first quarter of this year fell 10.2 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. At the same time the quantity of goods in the stores has declined, prices have increased and speculation has gained unprecedented scope.

The authors of the "program document" thesis deliberately avoid the concept and the very word "socialism." Indeed, Kuron and company feel nothing but hatred for socialism. "There is abundant evidence that the extremist wing of Solidarity figures and ideologists is making political efforts to impose on state power and society decisions in the sphere of intrapolitical relations which go far beyond the limits, of all previous agreements," TRYBUNA LUDU writes. "These limits, which precisely define the character of Solidarity as a trade union movement, are too narrow for some Solidarity people. They greatly inhibit their political aspirations and ambitions."

And the ambitions of those who use Solidarity as a cover have no bounds. They declare (on behalf of the trade union, of course) their intention to be the authority that gives the orders and exercises control. All the difficult practical questions of economic and social life are left to the state. They accept virtually no responsibility. "Thus, Solidarity occupies the position of employer of the state and the state must make sure it carries out Solidarity's orders," the weekly POLITYKA notes. The "program document" mentions trade union problems only in passing and then only hinting at their practical implementation. Instead there is endless talk about the "Polish national spirit," about the viability of the "present social system" and about the need for "social differentiation" in Poland.

Yes, "differentiation." The basic idea put forward in the trade union theses, based on the notorious "supraclass ideology," is that of "age-old injustice": The inevitability that some people will get rich at the expense of others and of the need for an army of unemployed. And this is all in a document y a trade union which is supposed to protect the workers' interests!

Solidarity's program theses are an insult to everything connected with the more than 36-year history of People's Poland. "The most exasperating thing," the weekly POLITYKA stresses, "is that the Solidarity document regards the great, beautiful and lofty socialist ideas as truths which Solidarity has suddenly discovered and which are proclaimed as if the gains of People's Poland did not exist; in fact, their existence is totally denied."

Let us emphasize that the total denial of socialism's achievements, the further impairment of its foundations and economic and political chaos are the program of those Solidarity circles who dream of restoring the bourgeois system and are pushing the Polish workers onto this path by deception and demagogy.

The Communists Speak

"The current situation in the country is complex but by no means hopelessly dramatic," I was told by Jan Wosik, party committee secretary at the Krakow V.I. Lenin metallurgical combine's coal-tar chemical plant. "At the 26th CPSU Congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev gave a brief but very accurate assessment of the causes of the Polish crises. At the same time he expressed confidence that we Polish communists, with the support of all patriotic forces and fraternal assistance from the socialist community countries, will be able to surmount the difficulties."

Jan Wosik was among those who built V.I. Lenin steelworks. He then graduated from technical school and became a metallurgical worker. He enjoys the confidence and respect of his comrades who nominated him for party work. I was told that the members of the Wosik family have probably forgotten what he looks like. The secretary is at the plant from morning till night: with workers in ships and at primary organization meetings.

"By no means all PZPR members have stood the test of strength in the current difficult period," he said. "It is no secret that people who were unstable ideologically and subject to alien influences have left the party. I have no regrets at all about this. There is no room in the PZPR for people who cannot make up their minds one way or the other, for people who are indifferent, for timeservers. Unfortunately, the vacillation is still there. We need a clear-cut, realistic program to find a way out of the crisis, to restore social order and further develop socialist society. There is no end of discussion at the moment about the errors of the past and the present but we must look to the future as well."

"Each of us communists is responsible for what has happened," Andrzeu Dworczak, combine rolling mill foreman, chipped in. "The main thing now is to resurrect the principle of democratic centralism and to struggle for the socialist character of trade unions."

"We must strengthen ties with the masses everywhere," Wosik added. "I mean the people want to work for the good of the motherland."

Complex problems relating to overcoming the crisis were examined and discussed at the 9th and 10th PZPR Central Committee Plenums, at Polish Sejm sessions and during party and state leaders' meetings with collectives of major enterprises. The report and election party meetings taking place in preparation for the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress are focusing on these problems.

Everywhere many communists stressed that the party must oppose any attempts to weaken or split its ranks, any factional activity and ideological capitulationism and must resolutely defend the principles of socialism.

"We will find a way out of the depression," Jan Wosik said in parting. "It is our sacred duty!"

I stood on the banks of the Vistula at the monument to Syrena, symbol of Warsaw's rebirth, and threw some coins into the turbid spring waters. How I would like to see, on my next trip, more smiles and more happiness on the faces of the people of Warsaw!

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI CRITICISM OF SOLIDARITY CITED

LD261445 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 May 81 p 3

[TASS report: "ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Article"]

[Text] Warsaw, 21 May--In connection with the Solidarity trade union association's publication of "Theses for Discussion" the Polish central press organs are continuing to feature commentaries assessing the document.

ZOLNIERZ WOLONSCI recently carried an article noting, in particular, that the "theses for discussion" published by Solidarity's all-Poland coordinating commission open up a new stage in the trade union association's activity, a stage that can be defined as the period of the creation of a program platform. When it emerged, the newspaper recalls, Solidarity promised to recognize the PZPR's leading role, the concluded alliance and the inviolability of the principles of the socialist system in Poland and to join constructively in the process of restoration. At the same time the Solidarity organizers stated that the trade union was not a political organization.

There have repeatedly been violations of the latter principle in Solidarity's activity. Clear attempts have been made to turn the organization into a platform for political action. Theoretical justification for these attempts is even being sought. It is claimed that Solidarity is not only an independent self-administering trade union, but also a social movement. Yet everything that is "social" is also "political." The KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] "advisers" are playing a particular destructive role in this respect.

In the "theses", the paper continues, we find a conglomeration of ideas and views of various ideological and political trends. At the same time the clearly formulated views and desires of the workers are conspicuously absent. We believe this is no accident. It is a conscious manipulation of the trade union's program which can serve only to satisfy the political ambitions of certain members of its leadership. It is a kind of political manifesto of a new party, not of a trade union.

The document is bereft of constructive points taking into account the existing situation in the country and the external conditions. What "sticks out" in it is the total denial of the socioeconomic achievements of People's Poland. It does not once mention the word "socialism" and passes over in complete silence the existence of the PZPR, the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party, and also the social organizations making up the Polish political system. Nor is there any mention of the Polish alliances and the international factors in Poland's position.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI points to the erroneous, antiscientific claims in the draft Solidarity program to the effect that exploitation exists in a socialist state and that not the growth of labor productivity but the principle of egalitarianism--that is, universal wage-leveling--can determine policy in the wages sphere. The authors of the document jettison socialist democracy and replace it with the concept of "full democracy," and interpret citizens' constitutional freedoms in a spirit of anarchy.

The writers of the draft try to prove that under socialism shortcomings are permanent. The authors of the document unambiguously claim that the economic reform in Poland will not succeed and will not produce the expected socioeconomic results unless the system of the executive branch is profoundly reformed at the same time.

Just what do the writers of the draft offer in place of the reform which they reject? They have no such constructive program. All that the draft contains is a general assertion that the French or West German economy ought to be the model for the Polish economy. "The trade union's task," the document says, "is to be vigilant to ensure that the economic reform is capable of improving working people's material situation." This is an exceptionally advantageous posture for the trade union since it means that there is no need to expose itself to danger and put forward proposals that would not be vindicated. It is better to stand on the sidelines, to point to mistakes, to criticize what is being done, to await, in particular, "the total elimination of centralized distribution to all spheres, including defense, communications, energy and so forth."

The "elimination of the market monopoly, " "free competition," the revival of capitalist forms of ownership of the means of production, the equalization in terms of rights of all forms of ownership in the state, reliance by the economy on the market mechanism and many other recommendations in the draft program deviate greatly from the socialist method of running the economy.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI stresses that the draft program assigns to so-called selective strikes a special role in implementing Solidarity's demands. It is recommended that these be held in such a way as to strike the most painful blows against the state apparatus. The newspaper rightly asks: What results will such strikes produce for society? There is no answer to this question in the Solidarity program theses.

The trade union document in question and also the practice of everyday life show that the writers of the "program theses" are making it absolutely plain that cooperation between the trade union and the government and other social forces is not its main task. It is either us or the system, the document says. This alternative is not suitable for Polish society, party members and nonparty people, or for the servicemen of the Polish Army, and it must not be accepted. It runs counter to Polish society's vital interests.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI stresses that there is no place for dyarchy in socialist Poland. In accordance with the national interests, the factor making for socialist renewal has been, is and will remain the PZPR. Socialism and the people's independent existence are inextricably linked with the ideals of the Polish communists and other progressive social forces. In domestic political life a firm place is assigned to the Polish trade union movement, Solidarity included. Every example of cooperation is worthy of support and recognition. The past months and recent days have given many grounds for concern over our future. At the same time, the newspaper concludes, there exist preconditions that may bolster our hopes of a way out of the profound crisis.

OLENICHEV ON 'HOOLIGANISM', STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS

LD262108 Moscow in Polish to Poland 2000 GMT 26 May 81

[Report by Warsaw correspondent Viktor Olenichev]

[Text] The last 9 months have added many cares to every Polish family. What used to seem elementary, now presents a problem. This primarily concerns shopping by the housewife. Recently, new troubles have joined these daily problems. Criminality has increased and hooliganism has become more frequent, even in broad daylight. These antisocial phenomena have taken on such a wide scale and scope that they have become the subject of debates at the PZPR Central Committee Politburo. The Polish Government and the Council of State have also discussed the problem. On 25 May the government again returned to this problem.

(?This) increase in criminality is connected not only with the general situation: Its direct causes are assaults on militia and other organs of public order, regularly undertaken in various towns and voivodships on the initiative of local organizations of the NSZZ Solidarity. These campaigns are aimed at undermining the prestige of the militia and at hampering them in carrying out their duties of safeguarding the life and means of citizens.

Student actions in Warsaw and many other towns on Monday, 25 May, evoked anxiety. They were carried out under slogans demanding the liberation of so-called political prisoners. Who is it the students were defending? Mozczulski and other leaders of the Confederation for an Independent Poland, overtly speaking against the socialist system in Poland. The question arises: Who is hiding in the wings regarding this action, action which evoked condemnation among the broadest circles of Polish society. Student demonstrations have shown quite clearly that there are circles in Poland acting according to the principle: the worse, the better. Better for the (?success) of their plans, but worse for People's Poland and Polish workers.

'COUNTERREVOLUTION CENTERS' IN FRG SCORED

LD262350 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 26 May 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Located in West Germany--it is worth noting that they are precisely in West Germany--the centers of Polish counterrevolution are working full swing. They make use of all possible means such as propaganda, political and material means to support antisocialist forces in Poland. Springer publications, closely connected with the Christian Democratic Union [CDU] speculating on the situation in Poland, even suggests purchasing or leasing Polish Pomerania or Silesia. In Gdansk and other towns, leaflets of revanchist organizations action [word indistinct] and of the League of Owners of East German Hands have appeared, and their authors proposed so-called additional help to Solidarity. (?It is not enough) that help in the form of considerable funds, various material help and technical assistance for the antisocialist groupings such as the Social Self-Defense Committee still flows in by various channels.

Polish counterrevolutionaries, who have the characteristic of thinking more of their own careers than of the fate of the nation, do not even hide in whose interest they act, pointing openly to the West. The proof of this may, for instance, be in the words of one of the authoritative consultants of Solidarity, Jacek Kuran, who declared: They pay us much, and obviously in hard currency. It is also worth recalling the declaration published in the notorious organ of Silesians, the revisionist rag SCHLESIEN, in one of whose recent issues one could read the following words: It would be worth considering whether we should buy back from Poland our eastern lands. Is it not for this that Mr Jacek Kuron and his assistants receives hard currency? This is exactly how Polish press christened the men-spiders who strive to barter with their homeland. It is they whom the organization situated in Munich and acting under the banner of solidarity of free Poles in Bavaria has in mind. It constantly asserts that it is necessary to support with all forces and means the antisocialist forces who have penetrated some echelons of the NSZZ Solidarity.

One such man-spider, a certain Aleksander Smolnar, lives in Paris. Speaking during a debate organized at the West German township of Offenbach by the so-called Socialist Bureau, Smolnar, in an attack on antisocialist paroxysm, demanded fundamental changes to the entire system in Poland. The course of the discussions at Offenbach, the West German journal ROTE BLAETTER stresses, that the [word indistinct] left in the FRG, with the greatest political responsibility and vigilance, should watch over the plans of those elements active in Poland and beyond its borders which are trying to join the process of social renewal in that country and implement their counterrevolutionary goals.

In this connection the West German public turns its attention to the tolerance shown by the FRG Government for the American Free Europe transmitter in Munich, which has now been transformed in one of the main centers in the West giving support to the antisocialist groupings in Poland. Speaking recently at the Bundestag, State Secretary at the West German Foreign Office, Mrs Hildegard Hamm-Bruecher, declared that the FRG Government had no cause to consider the American Free Europe transmitter as a subversive organization. The FRG Government, Mrs Hamm-Bruecher stated, has no intention of withdrawing the license [words indistinct].

The West German paper UNSERE ZEIT justly states that declarations such as these are contrary to the many statements of leading FRG Government workers about the supposed noninterference in internal affairs in Poland.

Incidentally, such an attitude of leading officials of the FRG Government is countered even by those who [words indistinct] sheer lies and provocations from Radio Free Europe. As chief of the international radio service [name indistinct] admitted, broadcasts to Poland will continue to be treated as priority because they are necessary. One of his assistants added that in gathering material for broadcasts to Poland, Radio Free Europe workers make broad use of the illegal material published in Poland by antisocialist elements. The tenor of those broadcasts is so subversive that actually one should not put them on the airwaves. This is not our statement; it found its way into a report of the main computing office in the United States for the U.S. Congress during the debate on Radio Free Europe's budget for next year. This, of course, also concerned the salaries of Kuron, Michnik, [name indistinct] and others who are implementing their creeping counterrevolution, counting precisely on hard currency.

GDR'S HONECKER STOPS IN KHABAROVSK ON WAY TO JAPAN

OW270032 Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, made a short stopover in Khabarovsk today on his way to Japan.

At the airport, which was decorated with the state flags of the GDR, USSR, and RSFSR, Erich Honecker was warmly and cordially met by Chernyy, Khabarovskiy Kraykom first secretary; Podgayev, chairman of the krayispolkom; Nikolayev and Stepanov, secretaries of the kraykom; Colonel General Ryakhov, first deputy commander of the Red Banner Far East Military District; Colonel General Novikov, member of the Military Council and chief of the district's Political Directorate; Popov, Khabarovskiy Gorkom first secretary; and other responsible party and soviet workers of the kray and city.

Also on hand was Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR. Children presented flowers to the German comrades.

During the short stopover Comrade Honecker familiarized himself with the city on the Amur. The guests were warmly welcomed everywhere by the people of Khabarovsk.

On the same day Erich Honecker and officials accompanying him left Khabarovsk for Japan. At the airport the GDR delegation was seen off by Chernyy, Khabarovskiy Kraykom first secretary; Podgayev, chairman of the krayispolkom; Nikolayev and Stepanov, secretaries of the kraykom; Ryakhov, first deputy commander of the Red Banner Far East Military District; Novikov, member of the Military Council and chief of the district's Political Directorate; Popov, Khabarovskiy Gorkom first secretary; and other responsible party and soviet workers of the kray and city. Also on hand was Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR.

SCHMIDT STATEMENT 'DEVOID OF CONSTRUCTIVE SPIRIT'

LD262258 Moscow TASS in English 2033 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 26 May, TASS--FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today made a policy statement at the Bundestag. The statement was devoted to questions of the FRG's foreign policy, specifically the results of his recent trip to Washington.

Just as public speeches during his visit to the United States, the statement is obviously devoid of constructive spirit. Seen in the statement is the chancellor's obvious desire to lend a positive key to his negative stand, though if one is to look at the substance of this stand it boils down to speeding up NATO's military preparations. The assertion that Bonn advocates negotiations and a dialogue with the Soviet Union and that allegedly official Washington shares the desire to conduct such negotiations is nothing more but an attempt to place in good light Bonn's policy of adapting to the foreign policy directives of the U.S. administration. It is prompted by the desire to lull the FRG public opinion which experiences well-understandable and natural anxiety over the plans of deployment of new American missiles in West Germany and which insists on the earliest beginning of negotiations with the Soviet Union.

The choice of words "the continuing armament of the Soviet Union," "the USSR's expansionist desires," which are used in the policy statement shows that the Bonn leaders even adopt Washington's vocabulary in a bid to distort the meaning and the direction of the USSR's peaceful policy.

Obviously seen in the policy statement is the desire to conceal the unwillingness of the United States and the NATO member-countries to give a positive reply to the constructive Soviet proposals aimed at reducing tension and ensuring peace in Europe, the desire to camouflage the fact that the sharp aggravation of the situation in the European Continent is caused, above all, by the NATO decision to deploy in Western Europe new American medium-range missiles.

Helmut Schmidt assures that he discovered in Washington a certain confirmation of the "United States' readiness for negotiations which is called in question by some representatives in Europe." But these assurances are at variance with categoric declarations of high-placed representatives of the American administration itself. Thus, for instance, not earlier than May 23 U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said in an interview that the United States fundamentally changed its political course, started building up its might and plans to continue building it up, cost what it may. Caspar Weinberger emphasized that the Reagan administration is an absolute opponent of the SALT II treaty which is bound to restrict the arms race in the particularly dangerous sphere of strategic offensive armaments, and added that he would not even take into account the stand of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff which earlier approved of the SALT II treaty in its present form. Caspar Weinberger said that underlying the American stand was the opinion in accordance with which a nuclear war "can be won."

Suffice it to compare these pronouncements of the chief of the Pentagon with what Schmidt said to become convinced how far from reality is the picture, drawn by the West German chancellor, of the American administration's approach to the problem of limitation of armaments.

Indicative is also the stand in the Middle East crisis which was set forth in the policy statement. The Soviet proposals aimed at attaining a comprehensive and stable political peace are actually opposed by the U.S. course which is known to be aimed at attaining separate deals, at barring the sides, directly concerned, from settlement, at discussing problems of the Middle East without the USSR and contrary to the USSR.

Touching upon the so-called Middle Eastern initiative of the EEC, Helmut Schmidt made it clear that, as he sees it, it should follow the U.S. Middle Eastern policy. "The efforts of the Europeans and Americans with a view of overcoming the Middle East conflict," he said, "continue to be mutually-supplementing in the future."

In the course of the visit to the United States the FRG chancellor, as is clear from the policy statement, praised "the FRG's invariable contribution to Western security on the basis of the Bundeswehr, which is top class both qualitatively and quantitatively."

Seeming it should be recalled that this "contribution" produces a certain impression not only on Ronald Reagan but also on those peoples who suffered from the Hitler aggression. [sentence as received] These words about the "contribution" assume a sinister meaning in the understanding of the Soviet people who has not forgotten that the 40th anniversary of the day of fascist Germany's attack on the Soviet Union falls due on June 22d.

PRELIMINARY VOTE RESULTS IN CYPRUS REPORTED

LD261220 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Nicosia, 26 May, TASS--Preliminary results of elections to the House of Representatives (parliament) have been issued in Cyprus. The elections were held on May 24. Thirty-three percent of the electorate cast their votes for the Progressive Party of the Working People-Cyprus (AKEL). The Democratic Party polled about 20 percent of the vote and the Democratic Convention Party--31 percent.

The first eight deputies have been announced. Among them is the AKEL Secretary-General Ezekias Papaioannou.

ROMANOV CONFERS WITH SAARINEN IN LENINGRAD

LD221527 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 81 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Comradely Meeting"]

[Text] G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, met yesterday in the Smolnyy with A. Saarinen, chairman of the Finnish Communist Party [SKP], who is in Leningrad.

During the comradely meeting there was an exchange of opinions and information on current problems of the international situation and on questions of developing Soviet-Finnish relations.

G.V. Romanov recounted the Leningrad party organization's work to fulfill the 26th party congress decisions and the CPSU's activity on questions of strengthening peace and the security of the peoples.

A. Saarinen reported on the SKP's work on domestic and foreign policy questions and on progress in preparing for the 19th SKP Congress.

The meeting proceeded in the friendly, comradely atmosphere characteristic of the relations between the two parties.

Participating in the talk were N. Ya. Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, Yu. F. Solovyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Leningrad Gorkom, and V.S. Shaposhnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department.

FINNISH MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON TRADE RELATIONS

LD261312 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1313 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 May (TASS)--Trade and economic links between Finland and the Soviet Union are developing dynamically, Ulf Sundqvist, Finnish minister of trade and industry, who is in Moscow in connection with the staging of the Finenergiya-81 exhibition, stated here to a TASS correspondent. This is confirmed by the fact that in 1980 mutual trade turnover rose by 45 percent in comparison with 1979, reaching R3.9 billion.

Since 1974 the Soviet Union has been Finland's largest trading partner, with a share of 19 percent of its foreign trade turnover, the minister continued. In its turn, Finland took second place (after the FRG) in the Soviet Union's trade with the developed capitalist countries.

An important role in the extension of mutual links is played by the long-term program of development and deepening of trade, economic, industrial and scientific and technological cooperation, which was signed between Finland and the Soviet Union, the minister noted.

During the visit of Urho Kekkonen, the president of the Finnish Republic, to the USSR in November 1980 the term of operation of the program was extended until the end of 1995. And at the same time its contents were made more specific and were expanded. This document laid down the foundations for future long-term cooperation between the two countries. The volume of two-way trade in the current 1981-85 5-year period will reach R18-20 billion, Ulf Sundqvist continued. Purchases of fuels in the Soviet Union are especially important to Finland. The Soviet Union expressed its readiness to continue these traditional deliveries in the period 1986-90.

Finland is the largest purchaser of Soviet technology, the minister continued. In their turn mechanical engineering products and ships comprise a large part of Finnish exports to the USSR. The USSR is traditionally the largest buyer of ships made in Finland. In the current 5-year period, the volume of such deliveries will amount to R2.5 billion.

In 1980 deliveries of foodstuffs and consumer goods to the USSR increased considerably. They now account for one-fifth of Finnish exports to the USSR.

The development of two-way trade promotes cooperation in constructing industrial and other projects in the USSR, the minister pointed out. The largest of them is the Kostomuksha mining-enrichment combine. The construction of its first stage is already being completed. Talks are now underway on the participation of Finnish firms in the construction of the second and third stages of the combine. Meanwhile, two atomic power stations with a capacity of 440 megawatts have been constructed in Finland with Soviet participation.

Cooperation with the USSR plays an important role in solving the employment problem in the country, the minister said in conclusion. Suffice it to say that thanks to Soviet orders, the Finnish shipbuilding industry is developing successfully despite the slump witnessed in worldwide shipbuilding in the late seventies.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR TRADE TALKS IN LONDON

LD260300 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 May, TASS--A Soviet delegation, headed by Vladimir Sushkov, deputy foreign trade minister of the USSR, flew to London today. The delegation is to attend the 9th session of the permanent inter-governmental Soviet-British commission for scientific-technical and trade-economic cooperation.

The session is planned to consider the progress of realisation of the long-term program of development of economic and industrial cooperation and the ten-year program of cooperation in science and technology, to discuss prospects of expansion of business links.

Negative tendencies were witnessed in Soviet-British economic relations in 1980. Against the background of the rapid growth of trade by 40-50 percent with other West European countries, Britain's trade turnover with the USSR did not increase but even reduced. That happened by no means through the fault of the Soviet side.

Some signs of positive changes have lately appeared in Soviet-British business relations. In January the British Government sent to Moscow Deputy Secretary of State for Trade Gawin Dick. He discussed with Soviet officials the status of trade-and-economic links and also obstacles standing in the way of their development. An exchange of opinions was held on ways of eliminating these difficulties.

A meeting of the British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce was successfully held in London in April. At the meeting British companies clearly expressed their desire to broaden trade with the Soviet Union. Indicative in this respect is a bog contract signed with the Imperial chemical industries on mutually beneficial cooperation with Soviet foreign trade organizations in the sphere of mutual deliveries of chemicals for a period of ten years.

New prospects are now opening for expansion of business cooperation. The Soviet Union is embarking upon the eleventh five-year program of economic and social development. Production and technological possibilities of foreign firms might be used in implementation of a number of large-scale projects. Negotiations on cooperation in a number of spheres are underway with many of them.

ITALIAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO KUZNETSOV

LD262344 Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 26 May, TASS--Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Italian Republic Giovanni Migliuolo today presented in the Kremlin his credentials to Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov. The ambassador was accompanied by diplomatic staff-members of the embassy.

After the presentation of credentials and the exchange of speeches between Vasiliy Kuznetsov and Giovanni Migliuolo, a talk was held which passed in a friendly atmosphere. Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Anatoliy Kovalev took part in the talk.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY JORDAN'S HUSAYN

More on Arrival

LD261112 Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 26 May, TASS--Husayn ibn Talal, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, arrived in Moscow on May 26 for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government. At Vnukovo Airport decked out with the state flags of Jordan and the Soviet Union, Husayn ibn Talal was met at the plane's ramp by Leonid Brezhnev, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Andrey Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

Among the welcoming party were Hani Khasawinah, the ambassador of Jordan to the USSR, the heads of diplomatic missions of a number of countries accredited in the USSR, and representatives of Moscow's working people. A guard of honour consisting of representatives of three armed services of the USSR--Land Forces, the Air Force and the Navy--was lined up on the airfield. The national anthems of the two countries were played. Leonid Brezhnev and Husayn ibn Talal reviewed the guard of honour.

Mudar Badran, prime minister and minister of defence, Ahmad Karim al-Lawzi, chief of the Royal Chancellery, Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd, head of the king's Secretariat, Hasan Anis Ibrahim, minister of [state for] foreign affairs and other officials arrived in Moscow together with the king of Jordan.

Talks Begin

LD261436 Moscow TASS in English 1429 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 26 May, TASS--Soviet-Jordanian negotiations opened in the Kremlin today. The parties to the negotiations are General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Husayn ibn Talal.

Kremlin Dinner

LD261732 Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 26 May, TASS--The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Government of the USSR gave today at the Grand Kremlin Palace a dinner in honour of the King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Husayn ibn Talal. He is on an official friendly visit in the Soviet Union.

Present at the dinner together with Husayn ibn Talal were the officials who accompany him.

Present at the dinner from the Soviet side were Leonid Brezhnev, Nikolay Tikhonov, other party and government leaders. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 26 May reports: "Present at the dinner on the Soviet side were: Comrades Brezhnev, Gromyko, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Demichev and Kuznetsov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers, chairmen of the state committees of the USSR and other officials."]

Leonid Brezhnev and Husayn ibn Talal exchanged at the dinner speeches which were met with applause. The dinner was held in a friendly atmosphere.

Brezhnev Dinner Speech

LD261740 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 26 May 81

[Report on speech made by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium at a 26 May Kremlin dinner given in honor of King Husayn of Jordan]

[Text] Moscow, 26 May, TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev made today a speech at a dinner in the Kremlin, which was given in honour of the King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Husayn ibn Talal, who arrived in Moscow today for an official friendly visit. Leonid Brezhnev said:

"I am very glad to greet the distinguished guest from Jordan, who came to the Soviet Union for a friendly visit. The visit and the Soviet-Jordanian negotiations that have begun convincingly show that the relations between our countries are developing successfully.

Jordan is a small country. But the political weight of states is not measured by the size of their territories and the number of the population. The political weight is determined by their course in international affairs, their contribution to safeguarding peace on earth. It is only through joint efforts of all states, big and small, that it is possible to uphold and consoidate peace--a fair peace, based on respect for the sovereign rights of every people and non-interference into other countries' affairs.

This task has been and remains the pivotal one in the foreign policy activities of the Soviet state. A package of new constructive proposals, that have recently been put forward by the Soviet Union is aimed at solution of this task. Among them is the proposal on new collective efforts aimed at attaining political settlement in the Middle East.

We note with satisfaction the proximity of the positions of the Soviet Union and Jordan on many international problems and, above all, on the problem of establishing durable and fair peace in the Middle East.

Clouds have now darkened again over that region, Israel's aggressive actions in Lebanon have put the Middle East at a precarious line.

The question is what right does Israel have at all to strike blows from the air, from the ground or from the sea on another sovereign state? By what logic one can hold responsible for the consequences of Israel's aggressive actions not Israel but the one who rebuffs it? It is clear that nobody has given Israel such a right and if it is possible here to speak of some logic--this is the logic of imperialist brigandage. To stop the Israeli aggression-to prevent a new war in the Middle East--is the direct duty of all those who are interested in peace and stability of the region, who are interested in preserving Lebanon as an independent state with territorial integrity. It is important, while it is still possible, to extinguish the passions around Lebanon and to prevent a war conflict.

What is now happening in Lebanon acutely reminds the entire world once again that it is time, high time to settle the Middle East conflict on the whole.

It is said sometimes that the "rivalry between two powers" stands, allegedly, in the way of its peaceful settlement. But we do not compete against anyone and do not want to compete. Talking about the rivalry only screens the essence of developments.

One power--the United States of America--would like to get its fist on that region. It is seeking to impose its will on independent states, is trying to penetrate there with its armed forces, at least to the scorching Sinai Desert. This power, it seems, regards the natural wealth of the Middle East as if it were in the bowels of Texas or California.

While the other power--the Soviet Union--has no such claims whatsoever. We do not think that we have any right to the natural resources of the Middle East countries. We do not offer ourselves as self-styled guardians of those countries.

We want only one thing--a just and durable peace in the Middle East. And we want good relations with all countries in that region. This concerns those of them with which we already have friendship and mutual understanding and those with which relations have not been developed fully or are so far nonexistent. This also concerns Israel, if, naturally, it abandons the policy of seizing other people's lands and follows a peace, rather than aggressive policy.

The interested countries, primarily Arab ones, rightfully want to apply efforts to work out accords able to bring peace and tranquility to the Middle East. How and where is it better to pool these efforts and reduce them, so to say, to the common denominator which genuine peace in that region can only be?

The answer to this question is contained in our proposal for convening a new international conference to work out a comprehensive Middle East settlement with the participation of all interested sides, including, naturally, the Palestine Liberation Organization--the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

We note with satisfaction that this proposal was favourably assessed on the part of Jordan and you personally, Your Majesty. This has great importance, taking into account the position of Jordan in the Middle East region.

In conclusion, Leonid Brezhnev proposed a toast for a just and durable peace in the Middle East, for the consolidation of good relations between the Soviet Union and Jordan, for the health of the esteemed Jordanian guests and for the health of His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan.

King Husayn Speech

LD261834 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 26 May, TASS--King of the Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan Husayn ibn Talal expressed great satisfaction with the "steady development" of friendship between Jordan and the Soviet Union. He made a speech today at a dinner given in his honour by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

"We", he said, "cherish the fruits of this friendship which allowed the leaders and peoples of Jordan and the Soviet Union to expand cooperation and constant exchange of views in the interests of two peoples, in the name of the principles of right, justice, progress and peace".

Speaking about the path covered in developing and strengthening relations between the two countries in the sphere of the economy, culture and technical cooperation, the king said that his current visit to the USSR is "confirmation of our interest to continue and work further on the development, expansion and perfection of these relations."

Husayn ibn Talal pointed out that with each new visit to the Soviet Union he is "filled more and more with faith and confidence in the greatness of the role which the Soviet Union can play as a great power in rendering assistance to the cause of peace and justice". He stressed the USSR's principled position "of support of the Arab nation on the most important issue for Arabs--the question of Palestine. The king said that as far as the restoration of the rights of the people of Palestine is concerned "The Arabs rely on friendly countries and peoples, primarily on the support of the people of the great Soviet Union."

Husayn ibn Talal said that the Soviet Union's position "was always characterised by the profound and objective understanding of the rights of the Arabs, adherence to the principles of comprehensive and just settlement, permanent support for the Arab people of Palestine in its just struggle. That is why it is assessed by us and all sons of the Arab nation with the feeling of gratitude and appreciation.

"Jordan declares," the king says, "that it welcomes the Soviet Union's proposal for convening an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization as equal partner with other sides."

Talks Held

LD261916 Moscow TASS in English 1849 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 26 May, TASS--"The Soviet Union counters the adventurous actions by aggressive imperialist circles, which have sharply worsened of late the international situation, by the policy of peace, respect for the rights of the peoples and ensuring their security and free development without outside interference. The positive response in many countries to the new Soviet peace initiatives advanced at the 26th CPSU Congress convincingly confirms that they meet the vital interests of the peoples." This was stressed by Leonid Brezhnev during the Soviet-Jordanian talks which started in Moscow today. Also taking part in the talks from the Soviet side are Nikolay Tikhonov and Andrey Gromyko.

Taking part in the talks from the Jordanian side are the King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Husayn ibn Talal and officials who are accompanying him. The Jordanian side highly assessed the Soviet Union's consistent course towards improving the international situation, preserving detente and strengthening universal peace.

Both sides expressed deep concern over the escalation of dangerous tension in the Middle East, caused by the aggressive actions of Israel and the policy of separate deals, which hampers a comprehensive just settlement in that region.

Leonid Brezhnev stressed that such a settlement can be achieved only by concerted effort by all interested sides within the framework of a new international conference on the Middle East with the obligatory participation in it of the Palestine Liberation Organization as an equal partner. The king of Jordan stated support for the Soviet initiative as regards the convocation of such a conference and highly assessed the Soviet Union's aid and support for the just cause of the Arabs.

The sides resolutely denounced Israel's continuing aggression against Lebanon and its gross interference in that country's domestic affairs. It was pointed out that of particular importance in the present situation is the unity of action of the Arabs on the common platform of the struggle in defence of their national interests, for establishing a just and durable peace in that region. The more united, firmer and more principled is the Arab action in defence of their rights, Leonid Brezhnev stressed, the stronger will be their positions in this struggle. The talks will be continued.

Talks Continue

LD271104 Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 May, TASS--Today the Soviet-Jordanian talks ended in the Kremlin. They were conducted: on the Soviet Side--by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Semen Skachkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for External Economic Relations.

On the Jordanian side--by Husayn ibn Talal, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Mudar Badran, prime minister and minister of defence, Ahmad Karim al-Lawzi, chief of the Royal Office, Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd, chief of the king's Secretariat, Hasan Anis Ibrahim, minister of occupied territories, Marwan al-Qasim, minister of foreign affairs, and M. Hanna Awda, chairman of the National Planning Council.

Discussions on the situation in the Middle East and on the problem of a comprehensive and just settlement in the region, and also on certain other pressing international issues, were continued in an atmosphere of friendship and in the spirit of mutual understanding. In this context the conviction was expressed by the Soviet side that it was necessary to concentrate the efforts of Arab countries on the convocation of another international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all interested parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation. The king of Jordan reiterated support for this approach and for resolving in this way the problem of achieving a just and lasting peace in the region.

As regards the developments in Lebanon, it was stressed that the USSR will continue firmly supporting Syria in its opposition to the Israeli aggression. It also intends to continue giving support to the legitimate Lebanese authorities and the Panarab peace-keeping forces in Lebanon, and to work for achieving national concord in that country.

In discussing further international issues the two sides expressed concern over the tense situation in the Persian Gulf area and stressed the need for ending as soon as possible the Iranian-Iraqi conflict and settling mutual claims at the conference table. They expressed themselves against the establishment of foreign military bases in the Persian Gulf area and against any forms of interference from outside in the internal affairs of the states of the region.

During the talks the two sides noted a successful development of Soviet-Jordanian relations in the political, commercial, economic, cultural and other fields. They reaffirmed their mutual willingness to further strengthen and expand Soviet-Jordanian cooperation in the international arena in the interests of peace.

Leonid Brezhnev and the king of Jordan expressed satisfaction with their useful exchange of opinions which showed that their appraisals and conclusions on the questions discussed coincided in many respects. The text of the joint Soviet-Jordanian communique will be published in the press.

AR-RA'Y CARRIES ARTICLE ON SOVIET-JORDANIAN TIES

JN241003 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 24 May 81 p 19

[Aleksandr Timoshkin article dissiminated by APN: "For the Development of Equal Jordanian-Soviet Relations"]

[Text] Soviet social circles have received with interest the report about the coming official visit by His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

People in the Soviet Union are hopeful that the coming visit will be another turning point in the history of developing the cordial Soviet-Jordanian relations, which are firmly established on the principles of equality, mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

King Husayn's coming visit is of special significance in view of the serious developments in the Middle East in general and in Lebanon and its vicinity in particular.

The USSR and Jordan have expressed on more than one occasion recently an identity of viewpoints on these developments. First, Moscow and Amman have declared that responsibility for the increased tension and the explosive situation in the area falls totally on the Israeli aggressor and those forces which back and assist him. In this respect, the USSR and Jordan reaffirmed that the separate Camp David accords are not a step toward comprehensive peace, as the Camp David partners claim. On the contrary, these accords have greatly reduced the prospects of a just peace in the Middle East. It is essential to point out here that the identity of viewpoints between the USSR and Jordan is not a new phenomenon. The joint communique issued following King Husayn's visit to Moscow in June 1976 has stressed that a lasting comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis is not possible without the direct participation of all the parties concerned, including the PLO, on an equal basis. Recently, the USSR proposed the convocation of a special international conference to achieve a Middle East settlement.

In making this proposal before the 26th CPSU Congress in Moscow this year, Leonid Brezhnev stressed that the Soviet Union is willing, within the framework of such a conference, to fully cooperate with all parties, including the United States, the European states and everyone who expresses a sincere desire to secure a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. With regard to the crux of the issue, the Soviet Union, Jordan and the overwhelming majority of the Arab states clearly believe that in order to secure a real, just peace in the Middle East, Israel must withdraw from all the Arab territories it occupied in 1967 and the Palestinian Arab people must achieve their legitimate rights, including the establishment of their independent state.

During his visit to Moscow in the summer of 1976, King Husayn expressed the following opinion on the Soviet Union's Middle East policy. He said: "Undoubtedly, our great appreciation for the Soviet stand on the Arab cause, the firm Soviet support for this cause, the great wisdom shown by the Soviet leadership, which supports the triumph of right and freedom, and the service which this leadership renders to the high ideals of international peace and security have been and will continue to be the most important factors in guaranteeing the successful development of our relations, which continue to prosper."

People in the Soviet Union highly appreciate Jordan's firm stand in refusing to give its support to the Camp David deal despite the increasing pressure exerted by hostile foreign forces. To be more precise, this Jordanian position was conveyed to the U.S. secretary of state in April this year in Amman at the highest level. Mr Haig was also told that Jordan rejects the claims about the existence of a Soviet threat against the Arabs. Amman firmly believes that the real increasing danger to the Arabs is the continuous Israeli aggression and the new imperialist intrigues of the imperialist powers, which cover Arab national resources and seek to turn the Arab world into a strategic military zone for them.

We can say that Soviet-Jordanian relations are founded on a firm basis which guarantees their development. Events have proved that despite the big difference in their social systems, the two countries can solve any question relating to their mutual relations in a positive manner by resorting to the conference table and taking mutual interests into consideration. The USSR has always been sympathetic to Jordan's needs, requirements and wishes on matters concerning mutual cooperation.

The coming Soviet-Jordanian summit talks in Moscow are required to define the tangible scopes and details of equal mutual cooperation in a number of fields, especially the economic and cultural fields. The experience acquired from Soviet economic, scientific and technological help in oil prospecting, the electricity powerline and other projects in Jordan can form the basis for further cooperation. There is a great scope for future cooperation in cultural relations and in the fields of higher and intermediate education, health care, radio and television, sports and art.

In welcoming the new visit by his Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Soviet official and social circles express their confidence that the coming summit meetings and talks will contribute anew to developing and strengthening not only bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries, but also Soviet-Arab friendship in general for the sake of continuing the firm struggle against the forces of aggression and expansion and guaranteeing the triumph of the cause of justice, peace and progress in the Middle East.

ILYUSHIN ON MIDEAST ISSUE, JORDAN-USSR RELATIONS

JN241208 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 24 May 81 p 23

[V. Ilyushin article disseminated by APN]

[Text] On 25 May, Jordan celebrates the 35th anniversary of its independence and army day. This occasion will also be celebrated by many of Jordan's friends in the Soviet Union.

However, this occasion, which is a shining day for the Jordanian people, is darkened by the tension which has existed in the Middle East for several years because of the lack of a settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Israeli Aggression on Jordan

The Soviet people recall that Jordan is one of the Arab states which has been exposed to Israeli aggression and that Jordan is still suffering greatly from the consequences of this aggression. Jordan has hosted about 1 million Palestinian refugees, who have been expelled by the Israeli aggressors from their lands and forced to seek refuge in the East Bank of Jordan. Many of these refugees still have relatives in the West Bank. The continued tension in the Middle East and the need to confront the Israeli aggression have put additional burdens on Jordan. Thus, Jordan is greatly interested in a just Middle East settlement.

The Soviets Appreciate Jordan

The Soviet Union highly appreciates Jordan's interest in peace. Like the Jordanians, the Soviets believe that the main obstacle to peace in the region is the expansionist policy of Israel, which stubbornly refuses to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories and continues to impudently violate the Palestinian people's rights. They also condemn Washington's official policy of supporting and encouraging Israel. It is a fact that the United States has recently relegated the settlement of the Middle East question to second place, this having been done in order to give priority to its neocolonialist plan of establishing its military and political influence on the Middle East, which is absolutely contrary to what the Jordanians want.

Jordanian Conditions for Settlement

Like Moscow, Amman believes that the establishment of peace and security in the Middle East calls for a settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute under which the Palestine question must be tackled first as the crux of the problem. According to Jordanian leaders, such a settlement is inevitably conditional on the complete withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all the territories occupied in 1967, including East Jerusalem, guaranteeing the Palestinian Arab people's national legitimate rights, including their right to determine their own destiny and establish their independent state on their national soil, and providing international guarantees for all the states and peoples of the region.

No to Washington Policy

His Majesty King Husayn and other Jordanian leaders declare that the establishment of a just, firm and comprehensive peace in the region is inconceivable without the fulfillment of these conditions.

These officials are of the opinion that the solution of the question calls for the joint efforts of all the parties concerned, including the PLO, of course, as well as the United Nations, the Soviet Union, the United States and the European states.

Jordan has rejected the Camp David accords concluded by Egypt, Israel and the United States because they do not meet the aforementioned conditions. The country's leaders have repeatedly declared that the settlement framework drawn up in the United States is unacceptable to Jordan. According to King Husayn, the Camp David accords proceeds from the wrong starting point. They had to fail right from the start because they overlooked the crux of the issue, which is the participation of the Palestinian people, and also because they did not provide anything to the Middle East peoples. The accords are now bogged down in an impasse and completely dead. All efforts by Washington to persuade Jordan to approve the separate accords and to force it to join the U.S.-sponsored settlement have failed.

Jordan has also adopted a completely negative attitude toward the so-called Jordanian option to solve the Palestine question, the formula which Israel and the United States are trying to impose on Amman through vague promises of returning the West Bank. In his March interview with the magazine AL-MUSTAQBAL, His Majesty King Husayn declared that the so-called Jordanian option is nothing but an intrigue to undermine Arab unity. He will not accept any formula for solving the Palestine question without the participation of the party directly concerned, namely, the Palestinian side, he said.

An objective study of the Middle East situation supports the contention that nothing can be achieved without a positive solution of the Palestine question and the fulfillment of the Arab people's just demands.

Haig's Failure

This failure has consistently been noted in Amman and the other Arab capitals. This is why all the attempts of U.S. Secretary of State Haig, who recently visited the Middle East, also failed. Haig's efforts sought to achieve a so-called strategic approval of the states in the area to confront an alleged Soviet threat. In Amman, the U.S. secretary of state was frankly told that the main cause of the crisis, which has been going on for quite a long time, lies in Israel's policy and Washington's aid.

Jordan believes that a Middle East settlement and solution of the Palestinian problem require serious international collective efforts, and that is why the Jordanian leadership expressed its support for the Soviet initiative for holding a new international conference on the Middle East. Commenting on the initiative, the Jordanian foreign minister told the JORDANIAN NEWS AGENCY that the proposals that were submitted by Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, could lead to a peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis within the context of the aspects and elements contained in the 26th CPSU Congress report.

Jordanian-Soviet Relations

In his interview with THE SUNDAY TIMES, Husayn declared that Jordan and the Soviet Union have for quite a while been enjoying good relations based on mutual respect. This fact has been manifested in the Jordanian-Soviet fruitful cooperation in the political, trade, economic, scientific, technical and cultural fields.

As far as the international arena is concerned, the two countries proceed from joint or extremely close positions on our age's vital issues such as protecting and consolidating the process of detente, consolidating international peace and security, curbing the arms race, achieving disarmament, guaranteeing the freedom and independence of all nations and struggling against imperialism, racism and racial discrimination.

His Majesty King Husayn's official visits to the Soviet Union in 1967 and 1976 as well as Crown Prince Hasan's visit to Moscow in 1978, Soviet officials' visits to Jordan and exchanges of parliamentary delegations have constituted significant stages along the road of developing Jordanian-Soviet relations.

Jordan and the Soviet Union have concluded agreements on trade, economic, technical and air transport cooperation. The two sides have signed a number of agreements on cultural cooperation. They have also agreed to develop tourism and to bolster relations between the social and trade union organizations.

Jordanian-Soviet relations have not attained their maximum level. Jordan and the Soviet Union enjoy tremendous resources for further development of trade and economic, cultural and other cooperation. The similar course of development in the two countries responds to the two peoples' interests and to those of detente and peace in the entire world.

There is no doubt that His Majesty King Husayn's forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union and his talks with the Soviet leaders will further strengthen and expand Soviet-Jordanian friendship and the future coordination of the Soviet Union's and Jordan's activities on the international level and, first and foremost, in the struggle for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

While celebrating the 35th anniversary of Jordan's independence, the Soviets wish the Jordanian people progress and prosperity and declare anew their support for the Jordanian people's just struggle.

MOSCOW RAPS IRANIAN OFFICIALS ANTI-SOVIET POLICY

GF251337 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 25 May 81

[Igor Sheftunov commentary: "Anti-Soviet Policy Damages Iran's Revolution"]

[Text] Dear listeners, lately debates have taken place among Iranian Government officials during which the financial aspects of the agreement on the release of the hostages were discussed and argued. Our commentator Igor Sheftunov writes on this occasion:

What can be said on the agreement itself? At the moment of its signing it was crystal clear that the U.S. imperialists were not willing to return to Iran the millions of dollars they had gained with the help of the shah and had hidden in U.S. banks. The U.S. traders' impudence reached the point of using Iranian money to blackmail Iran. They tried to pressure it into diverting from its independent political policy and into a dialogue with your country that would somehow reestablish U.S. monoply interests.

In Tehran, when present and former U.S. policy toward Iran is discussed, the United States is considered wholly consistent with justice, fairness and logic and--even on the highest levels--as the great idol. If imperialism had not exploited every single possibility, including instability, weakness and inconsistency shown by this or that representative of the country to carry out its plunderous policies, it would not have been imperialism. Hence we can say that the U.S. imperialists will use every possibility to impose their domination and commands on Iran. They will harm Iran's independence and destroy the foundations of its revolution.

It is obvious that the Iranian nation is determined to withstand the pressure and plunder by imperialism, to consolidate Iran's positions in the international arena, and to defend the gains of revolution for which it has sacrificed so much. But most Iranian Government officials are not showing the necessary perseverance. For example, Minister Without Portfolio Nabavi, the official spokesman of the Iranian Government, while denouncing U.S. Government policy at the same time tried--we should say not for the first time--to put the imperialist United States and the Socialist Soviet Union on a par. Mr Nabavi probably thinks these anti-Soviet attacks are necessary to divert Iranian public opinion from the mistakes that the Iranian Government committed at the time the U.S. hostage agreement was signed.

Whatever the reason and without any regard for Mr Nabavi's motives, we should point out that the anti-Soviet practices of him and officials like him only harm Iran's revolution and produce no benefits. Nor could they ever produce any. Everyone knows that the Soviet Union has always supported and will support the Iranian revolution and its struggle against the imperialists who were trampling upon the rights of the Iranian nation.

FOUNDING OF GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL REPORTED

LD261230 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Kuwait, 26 May, TASS--A Gulf Cooperation Council has been founded at the current conference of the heads of the Persian Gulf states in Abu Dhabi, the capital of the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

The declaration proclaiming the setting up of the council consisting of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the UAE, Bahrain, Qatar, and Oman envisages broader and deeper cooperation between them in economic, scientific and cultural fields and the pooling of their efforts in the cause of developing industry, agriculture, the exploitation of natural resources, standardisation of the communication and information systems, education and health care.

SOVIET SHIPMENT OF GRAIN TO NICARAGUA REPORTED

LD261320 Moscow TASS in English 1226 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Managua, 26 May, TASS--The Soviet dry-cargo ship Aleksandr Vermishev has moored at the port of Corinto on the Pacific coast of Nicaragua, bringing about 14,000 tons of wheat as a free aid to the revolutionary people of that Central American country. A mass meeting took place at the central pier of the port where the unloading of the grain has already been started. Those present were addressed by Rafael Cordoba Rivaz, member of the Steering Council of the National Reconstruction Government of Nicaragua. He said the Soviet Union's help to the Nicaraguan people came at a time which is very difficult for the country. The Nicaraguan revolution constantly feels the pressure of U.S. imperialism which is trying to influence the revolutionary process and to block the socio-economic transformations being effected in the country.

Recently the United States refused to give any aid to Nicaragua, including deliveries of wheat. The Soviet Union has come to the aid of Nicaragua at this hard time, bringing wheat to the Nicaraguan people. It is highly important, Cordoba Rivaz pointed out, that the Soviet Union does not put forward any conditions, and does not demand anything in exchange. On behalf of the Nicaraguan people and the National Reconstruction Government, Rafael Cordoba Rivaz conveyed a deep and heart-felt gratitude to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to the Soviet Government, the peoples of the USSR and personally to Leonid Brezhnev for unselfish help and support for the Nicaraguan revolution. The meeting of the Nicaraguan public at the port of Corinto was also addressed by German Shlyapnikov, the ambassador of the Soviet Union to Nicaragua.

CASTANEDA DEPARTS MOSCOW FOR LENINGRAD ON 22 MAY

LD222340 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Jorge Castaneda, Mexican minister for foreign relations, who is visiting our country, met Moscow's scientific community on 22 May. He visited CEMA and viewed the sights of the Kremlin. On the same day, Castaneda departed for Leningrad. The guest was seen off at the airport by Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR minister for foreign affairs, and other officials.

REPORT ON DEMANDS OF BOLIVIAN ARMY REBELS CITED

LD251438 Moscow TASS in English 1432 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] London, 25 May, TASS--Two Bolivian Army divisions stationed in the town of Cochabamba demanded that the military junta headed by General Luis Garcia Meza resign. They clamped down a curfew on the town. The troops took up strategic points in Cochabamba and captured radio stations, REUTER reported.

DELEGATION STUDIES PARTY ORGANIZATION IN CUBA

LD201349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by V.M. Nikiforov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work department, was in Cuba from 6 through 15 May in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC]. The delegation familiarized itself with the experience of the PCC's work in leading primary party organizations. The delegation was received by J.R. Machado Ventura, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat.

BREZHNEV ATTENDS, ANDROPOV ADDRESSES KGB MEETING

LD261106 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 26 May, TASS--A national conference of the commanders of the bodies and troops of the Committee of State Security of the USSR took place in Moscow on May 25-26. It was devoted to the tasks of the bodies of state security stemming from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the report of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the congress. A report on this question was made by Yuriy Andropov, member of the Polibureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the committee of State Security of the USSR.

The conference was attended by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was cordially and enthusiastically greeted by those present.

The participants in the conference sent a message of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, pledging to spare no effort to accomplish the tasks of ensuring the security of the socialist homeland that had been set by the CPSU.

KUZNETSOV DELIVERS REPORT TO REPUBLIC SECRETARIES

LD202152 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] A conference-seminar of secretaries of the Presidiums of the union republics' Supreme Soviets and of leading works on the staffs of these Presidiums ended in the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium today. Practical tasks of the soviets of people's deputies regarding the realization of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress were discussed. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a report on this question.

It was pointed out at the meeting that the soviets of people's deputies should make full use of the authority, provided for in the USSR Constitution, to ensure comprehensive economic and social development, growth of production, improvement of all aspects of the life and living conditions of the Soviet people and satisfaction of their material and cultural requirements.

Those taking part in the meeting talked about the work practices of the union republics' Supreme Soviet in connection with ensuring the improvement of state management of economic and social cultural construction, about the development of legislation and above the improvement of services for the population.

Profound gratitude was expressed at the conference toward the CPSU Central Committee for its constant concern about the improvement of the role, authority and activity of the soviets of people's deputies of our country.

BREZHNEV SENDS GREETINGS TO KALININ SYMPOSIUM

LD251535 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 May TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, has sent a message of greetings to the participants in and guests of an international symposium on chemical fibres which is opening in Kalinin, one of the Soviet chemical industry centers, on Tuesday.

"The Soviet Union, attaching great importance to the development of modern chemical industries and the role of chemistry in speeding up scientific and technological progress, urges still wider and deeper cooperation among scientists-chemists throughout the world. Regular contacts and an extensive exchange of ideas and achievements in this field between scientists of different countries help solve many of mankind's pressing problems today," the message says.

Leonid Brezhnev expressed confidence that the work of this symposium and discussion of scientific problems in a creative spirit will promote the development of the science of chemical fibres, further progress in this important branch of production and the deepening of scientific and technical ties between different states for the sake of achieving full understanding between the peoples in their struggle for a lasting peace and social progress.

TYUMEN OFFICIAL ON INCREASING DRILLING, NEW FIELDS

LD261423 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 17 May publishes on page 2 under the rubric "Implement the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions" a 1,300-word article by Hero of Socialist Labor R. Bulgakov, chief of the Tyumenskaya Oblast Main Oil and Gas Administration, entitled "Toward Tyumen's Oil Wealth: How To Increase Extraction of 'Black Gold.'" Pointing out that the volumes of drilling and construction and installation work are to be more than trebled in Tyumenskaya Oblast in the 11th 5-Year Plan, the writer notes the impracticability of also trebling the number of workers, as this would merely create additional difficulties. He goes on to emphasize that the solution to this problem is to improve the efficiency of drilling work by improving labor organization and reaching the target this year of 50,000 meters drilled per team per year and improving on that indicator in the future. The writer also points out that the chief increase in oil extraction can be secured as a result of accelerating the opening up of new oilfields, which is dependent on increasing the capacities of local main construction administrations and trusts and ensuring reliable material and technical supplies.

RADIO REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS FOR 25-26 MAY

LD270200 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 25 and 26 May. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

25 May

In Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR the sowing of spring crops has been completed. Farmers have pledged to produce 550,000 tons of grain this year. (0400 GMT)

In Tselinogradskaya Oblast farmers are completing wheat sowing. To date it occupies 1.85 million hectares, more than 80 percent of the area allocated to the crop. The sowing campaign in the virgin lands is proceeding amid difficult weather conditions, including frequent rain and occasional snow, which has held back the pace of fieldwork. (0730 GMT)

26 May

In Kurganskaya Oblast yesterday farmers sowed a record area of more than 200,000 hectares of grain crops, mostly spring wheat. Grain crops occupy more than 1 million hectares now. Sunny weather has helped overcome the delays caused by rain. (0400 GMT)

Fieldworkers in Orenburgskaya Oblast are completing the sowing of grain on the fourth million hectare. The main front of fieldwork has moved to the north and east of the oblast. (0800 GMT)

CSA STOCKRAISING DATA FOR JANUARY-APRIL 1981

LD261023 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 20 Signed to Press 11 May 81 p 19

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Review for January-April": "Livestock Raising on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] The Editorial Board has received USSR Central Statistical Administration data on the state of livestock raising on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January-April 1981.

The pasturing period has begun on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Many farms, seeking to utilize this favorable time to greatest effect, are increasing production of meat, milk and other livestock products.

I. Production of Livestock Products

In January-April this year the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had the following results in the production of livestock products:

Indicators	January-April 1981	January-April 1981 as Percentage of January-April 1980
Meat Production (sales of livestock and poultry for slaughter in live weight)--thousand tons	4,948	99.9
Including:		
Cattle	3,097	98
Hogs	1,204	103
Sheep and goats	129	96
Poultry	518	110
Gross milk yield--thousand tons	17,831	98
Average milk yield per cow--kg	633	98
Production of hen's eggs--millions	15,661	107
Average egg yield of laying hens--units	67	102

As can be seen from the data cited, despite the hard winter meat production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January-April 1981 remained almost at the level of the same period last year. Farms in the Kazakh, Kirgiz, Uzbek, Azerbaijan, Georgian, Armenian, Belorussian and Latvian SSR's increased meat production.

Milk production was somewhat lower than in January-April 1980, while workers on dairy farms in the Azerbaijan, Uzbek, Turkmen, Tadzhik, Armenian, Estonian and Kazakh SSR's secured an increase in the gross milk yield compared with January-April 1980.

Egg production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January-April 1981 increased by 1,042,000,000 eggs compared with January-April 1980. Egg production increased on farms in all the union republics.

II. Purchases of Livestock Products on Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes and Other State Farms

Types of Produce Purchased	Purchased in January-April 1981	January-April 1981 as Percentage of January-April 1980
Livestock and poultry (live weight)--thousand tons	4,823	101
Milk--thousand tons	14,177	98
Eggs--millions	14,949	107

The volume of sales of livestock and poultry to the state by kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state farms in January-April 1981 increased by 60,000 tons compared with the same period last year. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes sold cattle at an average weight of 361 kg. The average weight of hogs stood at 101 kg.

Purchases of milk and dairy products were down by 350,000 tons. At the same time kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Belgorodskaya, Voronezhskaya, Volgogradskaya, Kuybyshevskaya, Penzenskaya and Saratovskaya Oblasts, the Tatarskaya ASSR, Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy Krays, Rostovskaya, Kurganskaya and Chelyabinskaya Oblasts, Altayskiy Kray, Kemerovskaya, Novosibirskaya, Omskaya, Tyumenskaya, Irkutskaya and other oblasts increased sales of these products.

Egg purchases in January-April 1981 increased by 943 million eggs against January-April 1980. The greatest growth in purchases of this product was ensured on farms in the Ukrainian SSR, the RSFSR and the Latvian SSR. In the RSFSR egg purchases increased significantly on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Murmanskaya, Novgorodskaya, Irkutskaya, Kaliningradskaya, Permskaya, Kostromskaya, Orlovskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Volgogradskaya, Tomskaya and Chelyabinskaya Oblasts.

III. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products by Union Republics

January-April 1981 as Percentage of January-April 1980

	Production			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and Poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR	99.9	98	107	101	98	107
RSFSR	99.2	98	107	100.4	99	107
Including the Non-Chernozem Zone	97	90	108	97	88	107
Ukrainian SSR	98	99	108	100.1	98	108
Belorussian SSR	100.9	86	104	100.7	79	106
Uzbek SSR	108	106	106	112	106	104
Kazakh SSR	121	100.7	107	122	103	104
Georgian SSR	103	97	104	103	96	106
Azerbaijan SSR	103	106	107	106	105	106
Lithuanian SSR	89	96	103	89	92	103

	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and Poultry	Milk	Eggs
Moldavian SSR	80	99.7	105	78	101	105
Latvian SSR	100.2	95	108	98	92	107
Kirgiz SSR	116	99.8	103	108	100.7	102
Tadzhik SSR	97	104	110	104	100.4	104
Armenian SSR	102	102	100.3	104	105	101
Turkmen SSR	99.8	105	105	106	108	106
Estonian SSR	94	100.8	102	95	99.9	100.7

In addition, 645,000 tons of milk and 173,000 tons of livestock were purchased from the population's private plots in January-April 1981.

IV. Livestock Population

As of 1 May 1981 there were 94.1 million head of cattle on kolkhozes and sovkhozes--which is 692,000 more than at the same date last year. The number of cows reached 29.8 million--an increase of 83,000. The hog population totaled 55.6 million--an increase of 581,000 compared with the same date last yaer. There were 148.2 million sheep and goats, or 155,000 fewer than at 1 May 1980. The poultry population stood at 730.6 million--an increase of 42 million.

The cattle population increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in all the union republics except for farms in Georgia, Moldavia and Armenia. The hog population also increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in almost all the union republics, apart from farms in Kazakhstan and Moldavia. The numbers of sheep and goats increased on farms in the RSFSR, Azerbaijan and Estonia.

The poultry population increased on farms in all the union republics. The greatest increase in the poultry population (by 10-21 percent) was achieved on farms in Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Moldavia, Tadzhikistan, Turkmenistan and Armenia.

In the initiative of Cherkasskaya Oblast agricultural workers the country's stockmen have joined in the all-union socialist competition to increase production and sales to the state of farm produce. And it is very important to make the fullest use of internal reserves and progressive experience in the course of this labor competition. Such an approach to the competition will undoubtedly help to increase the numbers of livestock and poultry and to improve their productivity.

SOYUZ T-4 SPACECRAFT RETURNS TO EARTH SAFELY

LD261530 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 26 May, TASS--The cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Viktor Savinykh landed today at 16 hours 38 minutes Moscow time after a successful fulfilment of the scheduled program of the flight on board the orbital research complex Salyut-6--Soyuz.

The landing module of the Soyuz T-4 spacecraft landed in the assigned region of the territory of the Soviet Union 125 kilometres to the east of the city of Dzhezkazgan.

The on-the-spot medical check-up of the cosmonauts showed that they have stood well the orbital flight and the landing.

Kovalenok and Savinykh began their flight on March 12, 1981 aboard the spacecraft Soyuz T-4. On March 13, after docking with the orbital complex Salyut-6--Progress-12, the cosmonauts started work on board.

During their 75-day flight the cosmonauts unloaded the cargo ship Progress-12, carried out a complex of necessary preventive measures on board the station with a view of ensuring its further operation with crews on board and fully completed the scheduled research and experiments.

The program of the crew's workload gave prominence to geophysical research which was conducted in the interests of various branches of science and national economy. With this aim in view the cosmonauts regularly conducted observations and photographing of the earth's surface and the world ocean. Under the program of space materialogy, experiments were carried out on the installations "Splav," "Kristall" and "Pion" with a view to producing semi-conductor materials, metal alloys and compounds with new properties in the conditions of the orbital flight. Processes of mass and heat exchange were also investigated. The crew of the orbital complex carried out a great amount of medico-biological research and experiments to investigate the effect of space flight factors on human organism and development of higher plants.

International crews with the participation of the citizens of the Mongolian People's Republic and the Socialist Republic of Romania worked together with the Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Viktor Savinykh on board the orbital complex Salyut-6--Soyuz within the framework of the Intercosmos program of cooperation of socialist countries.

Five main expeditions and eleven visiting expenditions carried out programs on board the Salyut-6 station launched into orbit on September 29,1977. The station functioned with cosmonauts on board for 676 days. The testing of the modernized transport ship Soyuz 5 was successfully conducted during the joint flight with the station. The efficient system of delivering supplies to manned complexes with the use of Progress cargo ships completely justified itself. Repair work made it possible to increase the service life of a number of onboard systems and station equipment and substantially prolong the length of its active functioning.

34 link-ups with manned and automatic spacecraft and three walks into open space were carried out during the implementation of the prolonged program. Design and technolgical decisions taken during the creation and the flight of the station ensured its reliable operation in the orbital complex "Salyut-6--Soyuz--Progress for three years and eight months.

The crews of cosmonauts gathered a great amount of valuable data which will find broad application in various branches of science and technology.

The flights of nine international crews were carried out in the Soviet spacecraft Soyuz and the research station Salyut-6 between March 1978 and May 1981. Citizens of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Polish People's Republic, German Democratic Republic, People's Republic of Bulgaria, Hungarian People's Republic, Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Republic of Cuba, Mongolian People's Republic and Socialist Republic of Romania worked together with Soviet cosmonauts in near-terrestrial orbit. Equipment manufactured in the countries participating in the Intercosmos program was used during the implementation of research planned by Soviet scientists jointly with their colleagues from the national academies of sciences. The planned program of joint research and experiments on board the Salyut-6 station, prepared by scientists of the countries of the socialist community, has been fully completed.

The successful fulfilment of the extensive program of workload on board the research station Salyut-6, preparation and launching during the period of four years of 20 spacecraft Soyuz and Soyuz T and 12 automatic cargo ships Progress were the result of the precise and well-coordinated activity of many research, design and production collectives, crews of cosmonauts, specialists of the cosmodrome, Mission Control Centre, cosmonauts' training centre, command, measuring and search-and-rescue complexes.

The flight of the orbital research station Salyut-6 is an important landmark on the path of the creation of permanently operating manned scientific research complexes. It will enter the history of cosmonautics as an outstanding achievement of Soviet space technology opening new prospects in the purposeful exploration of space in the name of peace and progress, for the benefit of all peoples on earth.

Decorations Awarded

LD261658 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded Comrade Kovalenok, Hero of the Soviet Union and Pilot Cosmonaut of the USSR, the Order of Lenin and a second Gold Star Medal for the successful implementation of his long space flight on board the orbital research complex Salyut-6--Soyuz and for his courage and heroism during the mission. To mark Hero of the Soviet Union Comrade Kovalenok's feat, a bronze bust will be erected at his birthplace.

By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade Savinykh has been awarded the title of Pilot Cosmonaut of the USSR. For the successful implementation of his long space flight and courage and heroism displayed during his mission, Comrade Savinykh has been awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and the Order of Lenin and Gold Star Medal.